

licensee under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended (Act) (15 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), License No. 03/04-0048.

ESIC was licensed on May 16, 1964, and as of October 31, 1970, had paid-in capital and paid-in surplus from private sources of \$155,000.

Messrs. George H. Bookbinder and Stanley L. Schwartz and his associates propose to purchase individually the 56 percent equity interest in ESIC presently held by Messrs. Henry M. Kannee, Allen M. Wolpe and Donald E. Wolpe. The proposed transaction is subject to and contingent upon the approval of SBA.

The names and addresses of the proposed officers, directors, and stockholders of ESIC are as follows:

George Bookbinder, 110 East End Avenue, New York, NY, President, Director, Secretary.

Stanley L. Schwartz, 4 Sloanes Court, Sands Point, NY, Executive Vice President, Director.

Leo Fine, 2A Shore Park Road, Great Neck, NY.

Irving Gruber, 136 Circle Drive, Roslyn Heights, NY, Director, Treasurer.

Jules L. Chorna, 39 The Oaks, Roslyn, NY. Joseph Auerbach, 33-74 Utopia Parkway, Flushing, NY.

B & B Investors, by Gerald Blum, partner, 70 Pine Street, New York, NY, Director.

Miller & Summit, by Elliot Miller, partner, 90 Broad Street, New York, NY, Director.

Three additional directors will be elected subsequent to the consummation of the change of control.

As a result of his purchase of stock, Mr. Bookbinder will increase his equity ownership from 44 percent to 50 percent. Only two shareholders, Mr. Bookbinder, 50 percent, and Mr. Schwartz, 20 percent, will own as much as 10 percent of the capital stock.

It is also proposed to move the principal office of ESIC to the offices of Mr. Bookbinder at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

It is further proposed that, after the transfer of control is consummated, the shareholders of ESIC will purchase additional stock from ESIC for approximately \$40,000. Also, the shareholders have committed themselves to increase ESIC's capitalization to \$300,000 within 1 year from the date of SBA's approval.

Matters involved in SBA's consideration of the application include the general business reputation and character of the management and of the proposed transferees, and the possibility of successful operations of the company under their control and management (including adequate profitability and financial soundness) in accordance with the Act and regulations.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than 10 days from the date of publication of this notice, submit to SBA, in writing, relevant comments on the proposed transfer of control. Any such comments should be addressed to: Associate Administrator for Investment, Small Business Administration, 1441 L Street NW., Washington, DC 20416.

A copy of this notice shall be published by the proposed transferee in a

newspaper of general circulation in New York, N.Y., and College Park, Md.

Dated: April 19, 1971.

A. H. SINGER,
Associate Administrator
for Investment.

[FR Doc.71-6029 Filed 4-29-71;8:46 am]

FUTURA CAPITAL CORP.

Notice of Issuance of License To Operate as Small Business Investment Company

On March 31, 1971, a notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (36 F.R. 5944) stating that an application had been filed with the Small Business Administration pursuant to § 107.102 of the Regulations governing Small Business Investment Companies (33 F.R. 326; 13 CFR Part 107) for a license to operate as a small business investment company by Futura Capital Corp., 4218 Roosevelt Way NE., Seattle, WA 98105.

Interested parties were invited to submit their written comments to SBA. No comments were received.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended (15 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), after having considered the application and all other pertinent information and facts with regard thereto, SBA has issued License No. 12/13-0028 to Futura Capital Corp. to operate as a small business investment company.

Dated: April 22, 1971.

A. H. SINGER,
Associate Administrator
for Investment.

[FR Doc.71-6030 Filed 4-29-71;8:46 am]

TARIFF COMMISSION

[AA1921-76]

GLASS FROM TAIWAN

Notice of Investigation and Hearing

Having received advice from the Treasury Department on April 21, 1971, that clear sheet glass from Taiwan is being, and is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value, the U.S. Tariff Commission has instituted an investigation under section 201(a) of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended (19 U.S.C. 160(a)), to determine whether an industry in the United States is being or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of such merchandise into the United States.

Hearing. A public hearing in connection with the investigation will be held in the Tariff Commission's Hearing Room, Tariff Commission Building, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington, DC, beginning at 10 a.m., e.d.s.t., on June 8, 1971. All parties will be given opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard at such hear-

ing. Interested parties desiring to appear at the public hearing should notify the Secretary of the Tariff Commission, in writing, at its offices in Washington, D.C., at least 5 days in advance of the date set for the hearing.

Issued: April 27, 1971.

By order of the Commission.

[SEAL] KENNETH R. MASON,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.71-6059 Filed 4-29-71;8:48 am]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[Ex Parte No. 270 (Sub-No. 1)]

INVESTIGATION OF RAILROAD FREIGHT RATE STRUCTURE, EXPORT-IMPORT RATES AND CHARGES

At a general session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, held at its office in Washington, D.C., on the 19th day of April 1971.

Ex Parte No. 270 was instituted by our order of December 11, 1970, which was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of December 17, 1970, under authority of section 13(2) of the Interstate Commerce Act. We requested that all persons having an interest therein should file their views, including the subject of further proceedings.

In response, interests representing the Great Lakes ports, namely, Council of Lake Erie Ports, Great Lakes Task Force (a voluntary association of the Great Lakes Commission, Great Lakes Terminals Association, International Longshoremen's Association, U.S. Great Lakes Shipping Association, and others), Green Bay Port of Wisconsin, Illinois Department of Business and Economic Development, International Association of Great Lakes Ports, Attorney General for the State of Michigan, and the Milwaukee Board of Harbor Commissioners complained that the export-import rates to and from those ports have become distorted in relation to corresponding rates to and from other ports, and that outstanding orders of this Commission are thereby ignored.

Subsequently, in Increased Freight Rates, 1970 and 1971, 339 I.C.C. 125, decided March 4, 1971, in authorizing maximum increases on export-import traffic of 12 percent, with certain limitations and exceptions, we referred to the contentions of Great Lakes and Pacific Coast port interests that the percentage increases varying by territories and the absence of any previously prescribed relationships involving those ports, which relationships otherwise were required to be observed, caused unjust discrimination and undue prejudice and preference, and we stated:

Whether there exists, or should exist, a particular relationship in rates on import or export traffic passing through

various seaports requires careful and detailed consideration of their particular circumstances. The origin or destination areas from and to which the traffic flows requires determination. It is most unlikely that traffic originating within 50 miles of a west coast port will flow through a gulf port merely because rates to the latter are increased in these proceedings by a lesser percentage. We could not do justice to the many commercial interests affected thereby should we attempt to resolve such matters in this proceeding, and our conclusions herein are not to be taken as a prescription of port relationships.

When schedules establishing the increases on export-import rates were filed, protests were registered by the Pacific Coast ports and other interests, namely, Puget Sound Traffic Association, Northwest Marine Terminals Association, Inc., Port of Longview, Port of Tacoma, Port of Portland, and the Pacific Coast Association of Port Authorities, representing most of the major ports in California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Hawaii, and British Columbia, urging that authorized percentage increases in export-import rates have widened the spread in their rates over those to and from competitive ports, thus distorting previous relationships.

Based on the foregoing, there is reason to believe that certain export-import rates and charges to and from the Great Lakes and Pacific Coast ports may be unjust and unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory, or unduly prejudicial and preferential in violation of sections 1, 2, or 3 of the act, respectively, or otherwise unlawful.

In view of the similarity of the positions taken by the Great Lakes and Pacific Coast port interests, and of allegations that outstanding orders are being ignored, it is deemed appropriate to consider these matters at this time, constituting the first phase of our overall inquiry into the rail freight rate structure; accordingly,

It is ordered, That, under the authority of section 13(2) of the act, on our own motion, an investigation be, and it is hereby, instituted into the export-import rates and/or charges to and from (1) the Pacific Coast ports, on the one hand, and, on the other, the other recognized groups of ports, and (2) the Great Lakes ports, on the one hand, and, on the other, the other recognized groups of ports.

It is further ordered, That all common carriers by railroad subject to the jurisdiction of this Commission be, and they are hereby, made respondents to this proceeding.

It is further ordered, That to more specifically identify the issues and determine the most efficient method of proceeding, among other things, it is deemed desirable to assign the matter for a prehearing conference. The prehearing conference will be held before a Hearing Examiner, in the immediate future, in Chicago, Ill. If oral hearings subsequently are deemed necessary, it is contemplated that they will be held

at selected points throughout the Nation, if warranted, to enable the active participation of those who might otherwise be unable to attend.

It is further ordered, That statutory notice of the institution of this proceeding be given to the general public by depositing a copy of this order in the Office of the Secretary, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C., for public inspection, by delivering a copy thereof to the Director, Office of the Federal Register, for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER as notice to all interested persons, and by service of a copy of this order on each party to the proceeding in Ex Parte No. 270.

And it is further ordered, That all persons who wish actively to participate in this proceeding (Sub-No. 1) and to file and to receive copies of pleadings shall make known that fact by notifying this Commission in writing within 15 days after publication of this order in the FEDERAL REGISTER. At that time, they should state the extent of their interests as well as their position relative to the investigation. Although individual participation is not precluded, to conserve time and to avoid unnecessary expense, persons having common interests shall endeavor to consolidate their presentation to the greatest extent possible. The Commission desires participation only of those who intend to take an active part in the proceeding. It is not contemplated that there will be any further general public notification published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of the subsequent handling of this proceeding. Subsequent notices and orders entered herein will be served solely on the persons responding to this order.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ROBERT L. OSWALD,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.71-6060 Filed 4-29-71; 8:49 am]

[Notice 286]

MOTOR CARRIER TEMPORARY AUTHORITY APPLICATIONS

APRIL 26, 1971.

The following are notices of filing of applications for temporary authority under section 210a(a) of the Interstate Commerce Act provided for under the new rules of Ex Parte No. MC-67 (49 CFR Part 1131) published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, issue of April 27, 1965, effective July 1, 1965. These rules provide that protests to the granting of an application must be filed with the field official named in the FEDERAL REGISTER publication, within 15 calendar days after the date of notice of the filing of the application is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. One copy of such protests must be served on the applicant, or its authorized representative, if any, and the protests must certify that such service has been made. The protests must be specific as to the service which such protestant can and will offer, and must consist of a signed original and six (6) copies.

A copy of the application is on file, and can be examined at the Office of the Secretary, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C., and also in field office to which protests are to be transmitted.

MOTOR CARRIERS OF PROPERTY

No. MC 19105 (Sub-No. 32 TA), filed April 21, 1971. Applicant: FORBES TRANSFER CO., INC., Post Office Box 3544 (South Goldsboro Street extension), Wilson, NC, 27893. Applicant's representative: Morton E. Kiel, 140 Cedar Street, New York, NY 10006. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Meats, meat products, meat byproducts, and articles distributed by meat packinghouses*, as described in sections A and C of appendix 1 to the report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates*, 61 M.C.C. 209 and 766 (except hides and commodities in bulk in tank vehicles), in vehicles equipped with mechanical refrigeration and meat rails, from the plant site and storage facilities utilized by Swift at Wilson, N.C., and destined to South Carolina and Virginia, restricted to shipments originating at the plant site of Swift at Wilson, N.C., and destined to South Carolina and Virginia, for 180 days. Supporting shipper: John K. Drake, Assistant General Transportation Manager, Swift Fresh Meats Co., 115 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, IL 60604. Send protests to: Archie W. Andrews, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, Post Office Box 26896, Raleigh, NC 27661.

No. MC 74647 (Sub-No. 12 TA), filed April 21, 1971. Applicant: PASCO SALVINE, doing business as P. SLAVINO TRANSPORT, 6615 Corson Avenue South, Seattle, WA 98108. Applicant's representative: Joseph O. Earp, 411 Lyon Building, Seattle, WA 98104. Authority sought to operate as a contract carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Paper or pulpboard*, not corrugated, from Tacoma, Wash., to Canby, Oreg., for 180 days. Supporting shipper: Container Corp of America, 817 East 27th Street, Tacoma, WA 98421. Send protests to: E. J. Casey, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, 6130 Arcade Building, Seattle, WA.

No. MC 95540 (Sub-No. 803 TA), filed April 21, 1971. Applicant: WATKINS MOTOR LINES, INC., 1120 West Griffin Road, Lakeland, FL 33801. Applicant's representative: Paul E. Weaver (same address as above). Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Meats, meat products, meat byproducts, and articles distributed by meat packinghouses*, as described in sections A and C of appendix 1 to the report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates*, 61 M.C.C. 209 and 766 (except hides and commodities in bulk) from Dubuque, Iowa, to points in Virginia, for 180 days. Supporting shipper: Dubuque

Packing Co., Dubuque, Iowa. Send protests to: District Supervisor, Joseph B. Teichert, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, 5720 Southwest 17th Street, Room 105, Miami, FL 33155.

No. MC 106398 (Sub-No. 540 TA), filed April 21, 1971. Applicant: NATIONAL TRAILER CONVOY, INC., 1925 National Plaza, Tulsa, OK 74151. Applicant's representative: Irvin Tull (same address as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Prefabricated swimming pools, knocked down complete (except set-up) or in sections including all component parts, materials, fixtures, supplies and accessories* when shipped therewith, from the plantsite of Fanta-Sea Swim Centers, Inc., Clarence, N.Y., to points in Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee, and Vermont, for 180 days. Supporting shipper: Paul Gering, President, Fanta-Sea Swim Center, Inc., 101151 Main Street, Clarence, NY 14031. Send protests to: C. L. Phillips, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, Room 240, Old Post Office Building, 215 Northwest Third, Oklahoma City, OK 73102.

No. MC 108053 (Sub-No. 103 TA), filed April 21, 1971. Applicant: LITTLE AUDREY'S TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, INC., 1520 West 23d Street, Fremont, NE 68025. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Meats, meat products, meat byproducts and articles distributed by meat packinghouses*, from plantsite and storage facilities utilized by Beefland International, Inc., at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebr., to points in Arizona, California, Oregon, Utah, and Washington (restricted to traffic originating at the plantsite and storage facilities utilized by Beefland International, Inc., at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebr.), for 180 days. Supporting shipper: Beefland International, Inc., Council Bluffs, Iowa. Send protests to: Carroll Russell, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, 705 Federal Office Building, Bureau of Operations, Omaha, NE 68102.

No. MC 110589 (Sub-No. 5 TA), filed April 21, 1971. Applicant: J. E. LAMMERT TRANSFER, INC., 317 North Oak Street, Grand Island, NE 68801. Applicant's representative: Donn K. Bieber, Bieber & Itradosky, Schuyler, Nebr. 68661. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Meats, meat products, meat byproducts and articles distributed by meat packinghouses*: (1) from York, Nebr., to Wichita, Kans.; and (2) from York, Nebr., and Wichita, Kans., to points in Alabama, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Okla-

homa, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, for 180 days. Supporting shipper: Sunflower Beef Inc. & Sunflower Beef Packers of Nebraska, Inc., 1410 East 21st Street, Wichita, KS 67208. Send protests to: District Supervisor, Max H. Johnston, Bureau of Operations, Interstate Commerce Commission, 320 Federal Building and Courthouse, Lincoln, NE 68508.

No. MC 111103 (Sub-No. 35 TA), filed April 21, 1971. Applicant: PROTECTIVE MOTOR SERVICE CO., INC., 725-29 South Broad St., Philadelphia, PA 19147. Applicant's representative: Charles E. Cole (same address as above). Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Food coupons*, between Washington, D.C., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the United States, except Alaska and Hawaii, for 180 days. Supporting shipper: General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. Send protests to: Peter R. Guman, District Supervisor, Bureau of Operations, Interstate Commerce Commission, 1518 Walnut Street, Room 1600, Philadelphia, PA 19102.

No. MC 114273 (Sub-No. 86 TA), filed April 21, 1971. Applicant: CEDAR RAPIDS STEEL TRANSPORTATION, INC., Post Office Box 68, Cedar Rapids, IA 52406. Applicant's representative: Robert E. Konchar, Suite 315 Commerce Exchange Building, 2720 First Avenue, NE., Cedar Rapids, IA 52402. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Meats, meat products, meat byproducts, and articles distributed by meat packinghouses*, as defined in sections A and C of appendix I to the report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates*, 61 M.C.C. 209 and 766 (except hides and commodities in bulk) from the plantsite of Tama Corp. near Tama, Iowa, to points in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, for 180 days. Supporting Shipper: Fred Shover, Tama Corp., Tama, Iowa. Send protests to: Herbert W. Allen, Transportation Specialist, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, 332 Federal Building, Davenport, IA 52801.

No. MC 115931 (Sub-No. 23 TA), filed April 21, 1971. Applicant: BEE LINE TRANSPORTATION, INC., Berwald Road, Post Office Box 925, Baker, MT 59313. Applicant's representative: Gary R. Paulsen (same address as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Lumber and lumber products*, from points in Rosebud County, Mont., to points in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, for 180 days. Supporting shipper: Ashland Lumber Co., Post Office Box 78, Ashland, Mont. 59003. Send protests to: Paul J. Labane, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, Room 251, U.S. Post Office Building, Billings, MT 59101.

No. MC 123255 (Sub-No. 10 TA), filed April 21, 1971. Applicant: B & L MOTOR FREIGHT, INC., 140 East Everett Avenue, Newark, OH 43055. Applicant's representative: C. F. Schnee, Jr., (same address as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Cans metal, and closures therefor*, from Sturgis, Mich., to Columbus, Ohio, for 180 days. Supporting shipper: Ross Laboratories, 625 Cleveland Avenue, Columbus, OH 43216. Send protests to: A. M. Culver, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, 255 Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, 85 Marconi Boulevard, Columbus, OH 43215.

No. MC 124078 (Sub-No. 484 TA), filed April 21, 1971. Applicant: SCHWERMAN TRUCKING CO., 611 South 28th Street, Milwaukee, WI 53246. Applicant's representative: Richard H. Privette (same address as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Liquid fertilizer*, from Spencerville, Ohio, to Britton, Mich., and points in Indiana, for 180 days. Supporting Shipper: Farm Service Center, Post Office Box 74, Spencerville, OH (Russell I. Pisle, president). Send protests to: District Supervisor Lyle D. Helfer, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, 135 West Wells Street, Room 807, Milwaukee, WI 53203.

No. MC 133240 (Sub-No. 15 TA), filed April 21, 1971. Applicant: WEST END TRUCKING CO., INC., 530 Duncan Avenue, Jersey City, NJ 07306. Applicant's representative: George A. Olsen, 69 Tonnele Avenue, Jersey City, NJ 07306. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Textiles*, between the facilities of Cindy Lee Corp. and its subsidiaries located at New York, N.Y., and Passaic, N.J., on the one hand, and, on the other, Rock Hill, S.C., and Danville, Va., Greensboro, N.C., Carlisle, S.C., Old Fort, N.C., Swainsboro, Ga., Mount Wolf, Pa., Fall River, Mass., Memphis, Tenn., Yadkin, N.C., Limon, S.C., Providence, R.I., New Bedford, Mass., and Appatomax, Va., for 180 days. Supporting shipper: Cindy Lee Corp., 112 West 34th Street, New York, N.Y. Send protests to: District Supervisor R. E. Johnston, Bureau of Operations, Interstate Commerce Commission, 970 Broad Street, Newark, NJ 07102.

No. MC 135514 TA, filed April 21, 1971. Applicant: PRESTIGE MOVING AND STORAGE, INC., 8290 Alpine Avenue, Sacramento, CA 95826. Applicant's representative: Alan F. Wohlstetter, One Farragut Square South, Washington, DC 20006. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Used household goods*, between points in Alpine, Amador, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, and Yolo Counties, Calif.,

restricted to the transportation of traffic having a prior or subsequent movement in containers and further restricted to the performance of pickup and delivery service in connection with packing, crating, and containerization or unpacking, uncrating, and decontainerization of

such traffic, for 180 days. Supporting shipper: Delcher Intercontinental Moving Service, 262 Riverside Avenue, Jacksonville, FL 32201. Send protests to: District Supervisor Wm. E. Murphy, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, 450 Golden Gate Avenue,

Box 36004, San Francisco, CA 94102.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

ROBERT L. OSWALD,
Secretary.

[FR Doc.71-6061 Filed 4-29-71;8:49 am]

CUMULATIVE LIST OF PARTS AFFECTED—APRIL

The following numerical guide is a list of parts of each title of the Code of Federal Regulations affected by documents published to date during April.

3 CFR	Page	7 CFR—Continued	Page	7 CFR—Continued	Page
PROCLAMATIONS:		215.....	7593	PROPOSED RULES:	
4031 (revoked by Proc. 4040) ..	6335	220.....	7593	51.....	6755
4040.....	6335	225.....	7593	56.....	6592
4041.....	6337	302.....	7835	210.....	7603
4042.....	6475	318.....	7835	270.....	7240
4043.....	6709	319.....	7001, 7835	271.....	7240
4044.....	6683	320.....	7835	272.....	7240
4045.....	6885	321.....	7835	273.....	7240
4046.....	7047	330.....	7835	274.....	7240
4047.....	7299	331.....	7508	725.....	7462
4048.....	7579	351.....	7835	777.....	8155
EXECUTIVE ORDERS:		352.....	7835	908.....	6592, 6899
Mar. 27, 1913 (modified by PLO		353.....	7835	916.....	6432
5037) ..	6893	354.....	6559, 7835	928.....	5995
Jan. 19, 1917 (revoked in part		601.....	6559	966.....	7969
by PLO 5045) ..	7416	706.....	7835	1000.....	7514
Mar. 10, 1924 (see PLO 5043) ..	7415	722.....	6733, 7509	1001.....	7514, 7744
April 17, 1926 (revoked in part		723.....	6733	1002.....	7514
by PLO 5034) ..	6503	724.....	6734, 7221, 7593, 7594	1004.....	7514
Feb. 23, 1928 (see PLO 5043) ..	7415	728.....	7317	1006.....	7514
5498 (see PLO 5043) ..	7415	729.....	7222, 8045	1007.....	6830, 7514
10952 (see EO 11589) ..	6343	777.....	7657	1011.....	7514
11157 (amended by EO 11591) ..	7833	846.....	6821	1012.....	7514
11222 (amended by EO 11590) ..	7831	855.....	5961	1013.....	7514
11478 (amended by EO 11590) ..	7831	862.....	6734	1015.....	7514
11588.....	6339	877.....	6489, 7049	1030.....	8155
See Proc. 4040.....	6335	894.....	8123	1032.....	7514
11589.....	6343	905.....	6493, 7509	1033.....	7514
11590.....	7831	906.....	5962, 7049	1036.....	7069, 7514
11591.....	7833	907.....	5963, 6494,	1040.....	7514
PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS OTHER			6734, 7123, 7509, 7596, 7895, 8045	1043.....	7514
THAN PROCLAMATIONS AND EXEC-			5963, 6735, 7123, 7596, 8046	1044.....	7514
UTIVE ORDERS:			6412, 6887, 7317, 7735, 7895	1046.....	7514
Reorganization Plan No. 1 of				1049.....	7514
1958 (see EO 11589) ..	6343			1050.....	7514
4 CFR				1060.....	7514
PROPOSED RULES:				1061.....	7514
20.....	8060			1062.....	7514
5 CFR				1063.....	6593, 6833, 7514
151.....	7508			1064.....	7514, 7662
213.....	5961,			1065.....	7514
6071, 6487, 6488, 6573, 6732, 6733,				1068.....	7514
7301, 7415, 7508, 7735, 8044, 8123				1069.....	7514
807.....	6488			1070.....	6593, 6833, 7514
334.....	6488			1071.....	7514
733.....	7508			1073.....	7514
890.....	6573			1075.....	7514
1001.....	6874, 7735			1076.....	7514
7 CFR				1078.....	6593, 6833, 7514
1.....	6071			1079.....	6593, 6833, 7514
7.....	6887			1090.....	7318, 7514, 7969
54.....	6071			1094.....	7514
56.....	7893			1096.....	7514
70.....	7893			1097.....	7514
210.....	7049, 7592			1098.....	7318, 7514, 7969
				1099.....	7514
				1101.....	7514
				1102.....	7514
				1103.....	7318, 7514, 7969
				1104.....	7318, 7514, 7969

7 CFR—Continued

Page

1106	7318, 7514
1108	7514
1120	7514, 7667
1121	7318, 7514, 7667, 7969
1124	7514
1125	7514
1126	7514, 7667
1127	7514, 7667
1128	7514, 7667
1129	7514, 7667
1130	7318, 7514, 7667, 7969
1131	7514
1132	7514
1133	7514
1134	7514
1136	7462, 7514
1137	7514
1138	7514

8 CFR

100	7415
214	8048
245	7415

PROPOSED RULES:

214	6755, 7856
299	7856

9 CFR

76	5965, 5966, 6561-6563, 6736, 7002, 7124, 7223, 7301, 7421, 7581, 7736, 7737, 7840, 7964
78	7737
97	6413
201	7223, 7841
331	7125

10 CFR

PROPOSED RULES:

20	6521
30	6015, 6562
31	6015
32	6015
40	6521
50	6903
70	6521
71	6521

12 CFR

Page

1	6494, 6736, 8136
5	6888
14	6738
20	6738
207	7003
213	6826
221	7003, 7738
222	6413
523	6890
524	7125
545	6739, 7126, 8029
561	7126
563	6739, 7127
564	6740
701	7004

PROPOSED RULES:

207	7754
220	7754
221	7754
545	6839
556	6839
563	7535
564	6764
582	6840
582b	6840
741	7073

13 CFR

Page

102	7657
121	5967, 7841
PROPOSED RULES:	
121	7976

14 CFR

37	7127
39	5967,
	6072, 6413, 6470, 6826-6827, 7224,
	7581, 7582, 7841, 7842, 8029, 8030
71	6413-6415,
	6741, 7049, 7224, 7225, 7302-7304,
	7501, 7582, 7657-7658, 7843-7845,
	8030, 8031
73	7895
75	6415, 7225, 7846
77	5968, 6741
95	5971
97	6073, 6890, 7304, 7582, 7895
207	6574, 7305, 7432
208	6575, 7439
212	6576, 7306, 7449
213	7306
214	6577, 7455
250	7306
302	7846
373	6577
378	6586
378a	6415
389	6591
399	7225, 7228, 7230

PROPOSED RULES:

25	7257
39	6836
65	8051
71	6015,
	6434, 6760, 6761, 6836, 7072, 7073,
	7143, 7144, 7257, 7258, 7604, 7687-
	7688, 7863-7865, 8051, 8161
75	6837, 7604, 8161
Ch. II	6761
241	8052
243	8056
296	7467
297	7467
399	8058

15 CFR

14	7218
30	8138
372	8032
373	5975
375	5976
376	5976
377	5976, 8032
386	5976, 7308
615	7127, 8032

16 CFR

13	6416,
	6741-6744, 7501-7504, 8139-8143
422	7309
PROPOSED RULES:	
240	6524
410	7536
433	6592, 7865
434	7756

17 CFR

200	7658
230	7050, 7896, 7897
231	7897
239	7896
270	7897
271	7897
274	7897

17 CFR—Continued

Page

PROPOSED RULES:

240	7972, 7974
249	7972, 7974, 7976
249	6440
270	6595
274	6595

18 CFR

2	7232, 7505
35	6563
157	7051
250	7233
260	7051

PROPOSED RULES:

3	7020
4	6596
35	7691
101	6596
141	6596, 8059
154	6596, 7150, 7691
156	6596
157	6596
201	6596, 7692
260	6596, 7692
604	6762
622	6762

19 CFR

1	7233
4	6420
10	7506
301	7132

PROPOSED RULES:

153	7012, 7866
-----	------------

20 CFR

404	6420
405	6943, 7050

PROPOSED RULES:

404	6434
405	7018

21 CFR

1	6891, 7647
2	7128
8	6892
19	7421
20	7421
27	6074
45	7422
121	7647, 7650, 7739
130	6075
135	7656
135a	7583, 7964
135b	7647, 7847, 8032
135c	7126, 7422, 7650, 7965
135e	5976
135g	5976
141	7129, 7233, 7309
141d	7964
141e	5977
145	7739
146a	7649, 7655
146b	7655
146c	7656, 8033
146d	7964
146e	5977
147	7847
148g	7309, 7850
148i	7422
148k	7233, 7851
148w	7129
148x	7847
148z	7129

21 CFR—Continued

149b	7965
165	7422
301	7778
302	7778
303	7778
304	7778
305	7778
306	7778
307	7778
308	7778
311	7778
312	7778
316	7778
191	7778
320	7778
330	7778
420	6495, 6496, 6827, 8144

PROPOSED RULES:

1	6833, 7969
16	6835, 8050
17	7466
19	7506, 7535
27	7467
130	6833, 7969
147	6899, 7687
148c	7752
191	7255, 7860, 8050
420	6523

22 CFR

201	7096
-----	------

23 CFR

25	7851
----	------

24 CFR

24	8144
200	6896
235	6897
1909	7852
1912	7852
1914	6078, 6746, 7238, 7852, 7853
1915	6079, 6747, 7239, 7854

PROPOSED RULES:

1710	6594
1720	7018

25 CFR

15	7184
111	6080
221	6080, 6748, 7131

26 CFR

1	5977, 6081, 6421, 6477, 7004
13	7005
147	7739
150	7741
151	6081, 6421, 7741
152	7741
194	8033
196	8036
197	8036
201	8037
240	8037
245	8038
601	7584, 8149

PROPOSED RULES:

1	6082, 6429, 6830, 7012, 7143, 7240
31	7240
53	6429, 7014
143	6429
170	6111
179	7059
301	7012

28 CFR

0	6748
---	------

29 CFR

1	6427
5	6427
30	6810
1518	7340
1901	7008

PROPOSED RULES:

657	7686
673	7686
699	7686
727	7686

30 CFR

18	7007
300	7184
301	7184
302	7184

PROPOSED RULES:

75	7016, 7513
81	7513

31 CFR

0	6828
54	7659
202	6748
203	6749
306	6749

32 CFR

1	7899
2	7912
3	7913
4	7918
5	7920
6	7921
7	7923
8	7947
10	7948
12	7949
13	7949
15	7951
16	7953
17	7954
18	7954
19	7955
22	7955
24	7959
26	7960
30	7962
95	8038
577	6711
906	5977

32A CFR**PROPOSED RULES:**

Ch. VI	7751
--------	------

33 CFR

3	5978
82	6422
92	7417
110	7966
117	7132, 7133, 7587, 7855, 8039, 8040
153	7009
204	6422
208	6497
209	6564

PROPOSED RULES:

110	7970
117	6115, 6836, 7143

35 CFR

253	7506
-----	------

36 CFR

6	7134
8	7184
20	7184
221	7587

PROPOSED RULES:

7	7143, 7514, 7856, 7859
---	------------------------

37 CFR

1	7312
3	7312

38 CFR

3	7588, 7659
---	------------

39 CFR

Ch. I	7967
144	6750
154	7050
158	7050

PROPOSED RULES:

41	7603
144	6114

41 CFR

1-3	5980
1-7	5980
1-16	5981
5A-1	6943
5A-2	5981
5A-3	5982
5A-60	6944
5A-74	7660
5A-76	6944, 7661
5C-1	6753
15-1	7506
18-8	6345
18-9	6383
18-10	6396
18-11	6406
18-12	6945
18-13	6972
18-14	6998
29-10	8040
29-11	8040
101-26	6497, 7313
101-32	7215, 8041
101-47	7215, 8041
105-50	6498
114-26	6892

PROPOSED RULES:

60-3	7532
Ch. 12	7971

42 CFR

73	6500, 6503, 7314
78	7215
250	6423
410	8186
481	5982-5994

PROPOSED RULES:

54	6116
73	6828, 6835
78	7256
420	6680, 7971
459	7145
460	7145
461	7145
462	7145
463	7145
464	7145

43 CFR

Page

4	7185, 7588
13	7185
21	7185
23	7185
230	7207, 7589
1720	6422
1840	7207
1850	7207
2850	6828
3500	7053
4120	7207
4130	7207
5490	7207
5510	7207

PUBLIC LAND ORDERS:

649 (revoked by PLO 5043)	7415
1579 (see PLO 5040)	7053
4631 (revoked by PLO 5039)	6894
5034	6503
5035	6423
5036	6754
5037	6893
5038	6893
5039	6894
5040	7053
5041	7054
5042	7054
5043	7415
5044	7416
5045	7416
5046	7416
5047	7416
5048	8149

45 CFR

132	8151
177	6894
250	6423

PROPOSED RULES:

116	7861
151	7017
156	6009
157	6011

46 CFR

Page

308	7054
381	6894
531	7967

PROPOSED RULES:

10	6902
11	6013, 6014, 6902
12	6902
30	6902
31	6902
32	6902
33	6902
35	6902
50	6902
52	6902
54	6902
56	6902
58	6902
75	6902
93	6902
94	6902
98	6902
110	6902
111	6902
112	6902
113	6902
137	6902
146	7604
151	6902
157	6902
160	6902
162	6902
177	6902
182	6902
183	6902
192	6902
Ch. II	6009, 6115, 6519, 6833, 7255, 7751
502	6594
531	7967
542	6116
543	7150

47 CFR

0	7011, 8154
1	6056, 6504, 7422
2	6423
15	6504

47 CFR—Continued

Page

73	6507, 7215, 7423, 7589, 7590, 7741, 8042
83	6423, 7215
87	7216
89	7424, 8043
91	7428, 7429
97	6423, 7217

PROPOSED RULES:

13	6437
15	6438, 7018
25	7020
73	6440, 7259, 7260, 7468, 7869, 7865, 7972, 8059

49 CFR

Page

1	6570
191	7507
567	7056, 7855
568	7057, 7855
571	6895, 7058, 7218, 7315, 7419, 7420, 7855, 8154
1033	5978, 5979, 6571-6573, 6829, 7420, 7507, 8043
1048	7011
1100	6425, 7134
1104	7134
1121	7741
1332	6425

PROPOSED RULES:

171	7073
173	6437, 7258
179	7258
232	7970
391	7144
392	7144
566	7970
571	6761, 6837-6839, 6903, 7259, 7753
1048	7074, 7977
1115	6595

50 CFR

28	7431
32	7221
33	5980, 6754, 6896, 7221, 7742
230	7431

LIST OF FEDERAL REGISTER PAGES AND DATES—APRIL

Pages	Date
5955-6066	April 1
6067-6328	2
6329-6469	3
6471-6552	6
6553-6701	7
6703-6816	8
6817-6878	9
6879-6937	10
6939-7042	13
7043-7117	14
7119-7208	15
7209-7294	16
7295-7410	17
7411-7494	20
7495-7573	21
7575-7641	22
7643-7729	23
7731-7826	24
7827-7886	27
7887-8021	28
8023-8118	29
8119-8201	30

FEDERAL REGISTER

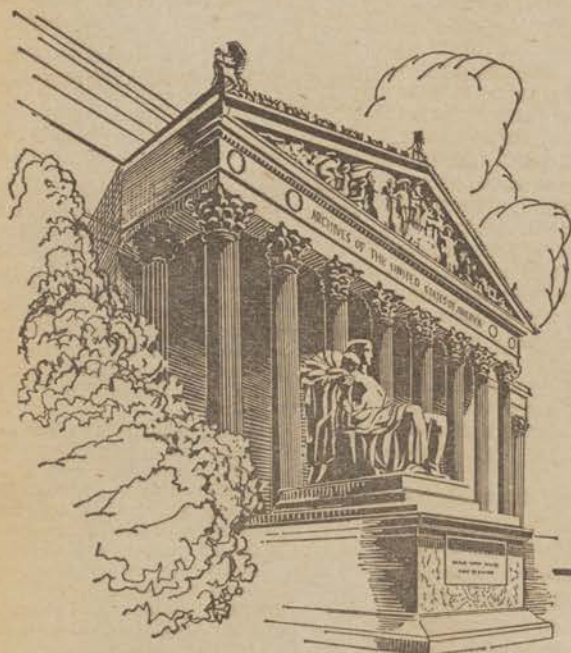
VOLUME 36 • NUMBER 84

Friday, April 30, 1971 • Washington, D.C.

PART II

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

•
National Primary and Secondary
Ambient Air Quality Standards



Title 42—PUBLIC HEALTH

Chapter IV—Environmental Protection Agency

PART 410—NATIONAL PRIMARY AND SECONDARY AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Notices of proposed rule-making published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* on January 30, 1971 (36 F.R. 1502) and March 26, 1971 (36 F.R. 5867) set forth regulations prescribing national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards proposed for adoption as Part 410 of 42 CFR. Interested persons were afforded an opportunity to participate in the rule-making by submitting comments. Following review of the proposed standards and consideration of the comments, the standards have been revised as described below and are being promulgated today.

National primary ambient air quality standards are those which, in the judgment of the Administrator, based on the air quality criteria and allowing an adequate margin of safety, are requisite to protect the public health.

National secondary ambient air quality standards are those which, in the judgment of the Administrator, based on the air quality criteria, are requisite to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects associated with the presence of air pollutants in the ambient air.

The comments submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency reflect divergences of opinion among interested and informed persons as to the proper interpretation of available data on the public health and welfare effects of the six pollutants for which national ambient air quality standards are being established. A number of comments question the feasibility of implementing the proposed standards. Because the Clean Air Act, as amended, does not permit any factors other than health to be taken into account in setting the primary standards, no revisions were made on this basis. In reviewing the proposed standards, the Environmental Protection Agency limited its consideration to comments concerning the validity of the scientific basis of the standards.

Current scientific knowledge of the health and welfare hazards of these air pollutants is imperfect. To increase and improve this knowledge, the Environmental Protection Agency will continue to conduct and support relevant research. At the same time, the need for increased knowledge of the health and welfare effects of air pollution cannot justify failure to take action based on knowledge presently available. The Clean Air Act, as amended, requires promulgation at this time of national standards for six air pollutants on the basis of available data set forth in air quality criteria documents. Thus, the Administrator is required to make judgments as to the proper interpretation of presently available data and to establish national primary standards which in-

clude an adequate margin of safety to protect human health. Where the validity of available research data has been questioned, but not wholly refuted, the Administrator has in each case promulgated a national primary standard which includes a margin of safety adequate to protect the public health from adverse effects suggested by the available data.

The national primary standard for carbon monoxide, proposed on January 30, 1971, was based on evidence that low levels of carboxyhemoglobin in human blood may be associated with impairment of ability to discriminate time intervals. This evidence is reflected in "Air Quality Criteria for Carbon Monoxide" (35 F.R. 4768). In the comments, serious questions were raised about the soundness of this evidence. Extensive consideration was given to this matter. The conclusions reached were that the evidence regarding impaired time-interval discrimination had not been refuted and that a less restrictive national standard for carbon monoxide would therefore not provide the margin of safety which may be needed to protect the health of persons especially sensitive to the effects of elevated carboxyhemoglobin levels. The only change made in the national standards for carbon monoxide was a modification of the 1-hour value. The revised standard affords protection from the same low levels of blood carboxyhemoglobin as a result of short-term exposure. The national standards for carbon monoxide, as set forth below, are intended to protect against the occurrence of carboxyhemoglobin levels above 2 percent. It is the Administrator's judgment that attainment of the national standards for carbon monoxide will provide an adequate safety margin for protection of public health and will protect against known and anticipated adverse effects on public welfare.

National standards for photochemical oxidants have also been revised. The revised national primary standard of 160 $\mu\text{g./m.}^3$ (0.08 p.p.m.) is based on evidence of increased frequency of asthma attacks in some asthmatic subjects on days when estimated hourly average concentrations of photochemical oxidant reached 200 $\mu\text{g./m.}^3$ (0.10 p.p.m.). A number of comments raised serious questions about the validity of data used to suggest impairment of athletic performance at lower oxidant concentrations. The revised primary standard includes a margin of safety which is substantially below the most likely threshold level suggested by this data. It is the Administrator's judgment that a primary standard of 160 $\mu\text{g./m.}^3$ (0.08 p.p.m.) as a 1-hour average will provide an adequate safety margin for protection of public health and will protect against known and anticipated adverse effects on public welfare.

National standards for hydrocarbons have been revised to make these standards consistent with the above modifications of the national standard for photochemical oxidants. Hydrocarbons are a precursor of photochemical oxidants. The sole purpose of prescribing a hydro-

carbon standard is to control photochemical oxidants. Accordingly, the above-described revisions of the national standards for photochemical oxidants necessitated a corresponding revision of the hydrocarbon standards.

National standards for nitrogen dioxide have been revised to eliminate the proposed 24-hour average value. No adverse effects on public health or welfare have been associated with short-term exposure to nitrogen dioxide at levels which have been observed to occur in the ambient air. Attainment of the annual average will, in the Administrator's judgment, provide an adequate safety margin for protection of public health and will protect against known and anticipated adverse effects on public welfare.

Appendices A through F, which describe measurement methods, have been revised to clarify many technical points. As revised, each appendix describes a complete reference method for evaluating the ambient concentration of a pollutant for which national ambient air quality standards are being established.

Nine months after the date of publication of this notice, the States are required to submit to the Administrator, in accordance with section 110 of the Act, implementation plans for the attainment and maintenance of the national primary and secondary standards specified in this part. Requirements for the preparation, adoption, and submittal of implementation plans were published by the Administrator, as proposed rule-making, in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* on April 7, 1971 (36 F.R. 6680).

In consideration of the foregoing and in accordance with the statements in the notice of proposed rule-making, the national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards, Part 410, are hereby promulgated effective upon publication.

Dated: April 28, 1971.

WILLIAM D. RUCKELSHAUS,
Administrator.

A new Part 410 is added to Chapter IV, Title 42, Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

Sec.	Definitions.
410.1	Scope.
410.2	Reference conditions.
410.3	National primary ambient air quality standards for sulfur oxides (sulfur dioxide).
410.4	National secondary ambient air quality standards for sulfur oxides (sulfur dioxide).
410.5	National primary ambient air quality standards for particulate matter.
410.6	National secondary ambient air quality standards for particulate matter.
410.7	National primary and secondary ambient air quality standards for carbon monoxide.
410.8	National primary and secondary ambient air quality standard for photochemical oxidants.
410.9	National primary and secondary ambient air quality standard for hydrocarbons.
410.10	National primary and secondary ambient air quality standard for nitrogen dioxide.
410.11	

Appendix A—Reference Method for the Determination of Sulfur Dioxide in the Atmosphere (Pararosaniline Method).

Appendix B—Reference Method for the Determination of Suspended Particulates in the Atmosphere (High Volume Method).

Appendix C—Reference Method for the Continuous Measurement of Carbon monoxide in the Atmosphere (Non-dispersive Infrared Spectrometry).

Appendix D—Reference Method for the Measurement of Photochemical Oxidants Corrected for Interferences Due to Nitrogen Oxide and Sulfur Dioxide.

Appendix E—Reference Method for the Determination of Hydrocarbons Corrected for Methane.

Appendix F—Reference Method for the Determination of Nitrogen Dioxide (24-Hour Sampling Method).

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 410 issued under sec. 4, Public Law 91-604, Stat. 1679.

§ 410.1 Definitions.

(a) As used in this part, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them by the Act.

(b) "Act" means the Clean Air Act, as amended (Public Law 91-604; 84 Stat. 1676).

(c) "Agency" means the Environmental Protection Agency.

(d) "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(e) "Ambient air" means that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access.

(f) "Reference method" means a method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant, as described in an appendix to this part.

(g) "Equivalent method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant which can be demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction to have a consistent relationship to the reference method.

§ 410.2 Scope.

(a) National primary and secondary ambient air quality standards under section 109 of the Act are set forth in this part.

(b) National primary ambient air quality standards define levels of air quality which the Administrator judges are necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health. National secondary ambient air quality standards define levels of air quality which the Administrator judges necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant. Such standards are subject to revision, and additional primary and secondary standards may be promulgated as the Administrator deems necessary to protect the public health and welfare.

(c) The promulgation of national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards shall not be considered in any manner to allow significant deterioration of existing air quality in any portion of any State.

(d) The proposal, promulgation, or revision of national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards shall not prohibit any State from establishing ambient air quality standards for that State or any portion thereof which are more stringent than the national standards.

§ 410.3 Reference conditions.

All measurements of air quality are corrected to a reference temperature of 25° C. and to a reference pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury (1,013.2 millibars).

§ 410.4 National primary ambient air quality standards for sulfur oxides (sulfur dioxide).

The national primary ambient air quality standards for sulfur oxides, measured as sulfur dioxide by the reference method described in Appendix A to this part, or by an equivalent method, are:

(a) 80 micrograms per cubic meter (0.03 p.p.m.)—annual arithmetic mean.

(b) 365 micrograms per cubic meter (0.14 p.p.m.)—Maximum 24-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year.

§ 410.5 National secondary ambient air quality standards for sulfur oxides (sulfur dioxide).

The national secondary ambient air quality standards for sulfur oxides, measured as sulfur dioxide by the reference method described in Appendix A to this part, or by an equivalent method, are:

(a) 60 micrograms per cubic meter (0.02 p.p.m.)—annual arithmetic mean.

(b) 260 micrograms per cubic meter (0.1 p.p.m.)—maximum 24-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year, as a guide to be used in assessing implementation plans to achieve the annual standard.

(c) 1,300 micrograms per cubic meter (0.5 p.p.m.)—maximum 3-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year.

§ 410.6 National primary ambient air quality standards for particulate matter.

The national primary ambient air quality standards for particulate matter, measured by the reference method described in Appendix B to this part, or by an equivalent method, are:

(a) 75 micrograms per cubic meter—annual geometric mean.

(b) 260 micrograms per cubic meter—maximum 24-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year.

§ 410.7 National secondary ambient air quality standards for particulate matter.

The national secondary ambient air quality standards for particulate matter, measured by the reference method described in Appendix B to this part, or by an equivalent method, are:

(a) 60 micrograms per cubic meter—annual geometric mean, as a guide to be used in assessing implementation plans to achieve the 24-hour standard.

(b) 150 micrograms per cubic meter—maximum 24-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year.

§ 410.8 National primary and secondary ambient air quality standards for carbon monoxide.

The national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards for carbon monoxide, measured by the reference method described in Appendix C to this part, or by an equivalent method, are:

(a) 10 milligrams per cubic meter (9 p.p.m.)—maximum 8-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year.

(b) 40 milligrams per cubic meter (35 p.p.m.)—maximum 1-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year.

§ 410.9 National primary and secondary ambient air quality standards for photochemical oxidants.

The national primary and secondary ambient air quality standard for photochemical oxidants, measured and corrected for interferences due to nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide by the reference method described in Appendix D to this part, or by an equivalent method, is: 160 micrograms per cubic meter (0.08 p.p.m.)—maximum 1-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year.

§ 410.10 National primary and secondary ambient air quality standard for hydrocarbons.

The hydrocarbons standard is for use as a guide in devising implementation plans to achieve oxidant standards.

The national primary and secondary ambient air quality standard for hydrocarbons, measured and corrected for methane by the reference method described in Appendix E to this part, or by an equivalent method, is: 160 micrograms per cubic meter (0.24 p.p.m.)—maximum 3-hour concentration (6 to 9 a.m.) not to be exceeded more than once per year.

§ 410.11 National primary and secondary ambient air quality standard for nitrogen dioxide.

The national primary and secondary ambient air quality standard for nitrogen dioxide, measured by the reference method described in Appendix F to this part, or by an equivalent method, is: 100 micrograms per cubic meter (0.05 p.p.m.)—annual arithmetic mean.

APPENDIX A.—REFERENCE METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE IN THE ATMOSPHERE (PARAROSANILINE METHOD)

1. Principle and Applicability. 1.1 Sulfur dioxide is absorbed from air in a solution of potassium tetrachloromercurate (TCM). A dichlorosulfite-mercurate complex, which resists oxidation by the oxygen in the air, is formed (1, 2). Once formed, this complex is stable to strong oxidants (e.g., ozone, oxides of nitrogen). The complex is reacted with pararosaniline and formaldehyde to form intensely colored pararosaniline methyl sulfonic acid (3). The absorbance of the solution is measured spectrophotometrically.

1.2 The method is applicable to the measurement of sulfur dioxide in ambient air using sampling periods up to 24 hours.

2. *Range and Sensitivity.* 2.1 Concentrations of sulfur dioxide in the range of 25 to 1,050 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.01 to 0.40 p.p.m.) can be measured under the conditions given. One can measure concentrations below 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ by sampling larger volumes of air, but only if the absorption efficiency of the particular system is first determined. Higher concentrations can be analyzed by using smaller gas samples, a larger collection volume, or a suitable aliquot of the collected sample. Beer's Law is followed through the working range from 0.03 to 1.0 absorbance units (0.8 to 27 μg of sulfite ion in 25 ml. final solution computed as SO_2).

2.2 The lower limit of detection of sulfur dioxide in 10 ml. TCM is 0.75 μg (based on twice the standard deviation) representing a concentration of 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3 \text{SO}_2$ (0.01 p.p.m.) in an air sample of 30 liters.

3. *Interferences.* 3.1 The effects of the principal known interferences have been minimized or eliminated. Interferences by oxides of nitrogen are eliminated by sulfamic acid (4, 5), ozone by time-delay (6), and heavy metals by EDTA (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, disodium salt) and phosphoric acid (4, 6). At least 80 μg Fe (III), 10 μg Mn(II), and 10 μg Cr(III) in 10 ml. absorbing reagent can be tolerated in the procedure. No significant interference was found with 10 μg Cu (II) and 22 μg V(V).

4. *Precision, Accuracy, and Stability.* 4.1 Relative standard deviation at the 95 percent confidence level is 4.6 percent for the analytical procedure using standard samples. (5) 4.2 After sample collection the solutions are relatively stable. At 22° C. losses of sulfur dioxide occur at the rate of 1 percent per day. When samples are stored at 5° C. for 30 days, no detectable losses of sulfur dioxide occur. The presence of EDTA enhances the stability of SO_2 in solution, and the rate of decay is independent of the concentration of SO_2 . (7)

5. Apparatus.

5.1 Sampling.

5.1.1 *Absorber.* Absorbers normally used in air pollution sampling are acceptable for concentrations above 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.01 p.p.m.). An all-glass midjet impinger, as shown in Figure A1, is recommended for 30-minute and 1-hour samples.

For 24-hour sampling, assemble an absorber from the following parts:
Polypropylene 2-port tube closures, special manufacture (available from Bel-Art Products, Pequannock, N.J.).

Glass impingers, 6 mm. tubing, 6 inches long, one end drawn to small diameter such that No. 79 jewelers will pass through, but No. 78 jewelers will not. (Other end fire polished.)

Polypropylene tubes, 164 by 32 mm. Nalgene or equal).

5.1.2 *Pump.* Capable of maintaining an air pressure differential greater than 0.7 atmosphere at the desired flow rate.

5.1.3 *Air Flowmeter or Critical Orifice.* A calibrated rotameter or critical orifice capable of measuring air flow within ± 2 percent. For 30-minute sampling, a 22-gauge hypodermic needle 1 inch long may be used as a critical orifice to give a flow of about 1 liter/minute. For 1-hour sampling, a 23-gauge hypodermic needle five-eighths of an inch long may be used as a critical orifice to give a flow of about 0.5 liter/minute. For 24-hour sampling, a 27-gauge hypodermic needle three-eighths of an inch long may be used to give a flow of about 0.2 liter/minute. Use a membrane filter to protect the needle (Figure A1a).

6.2 Analysis.

6.2.1 *Spectrophotometer.* Suitable for measurement of absorbance at 548 nm. with an effective spectral band width of less than 15 nm. Reagent blank problems may occur with spectrophotometers having greater

spectral band width. The wavelength calibration of the instrument should be verified. If transmittance is measured, this can be converted to absorbance:

$$A = \log_{10} (1/T)$$

6. Reagents.

6.1 Sampling.

6.1.1 *Distilled water.* Must be free from oxidants.

6.1.2 *Absorbing Reagent [0.04 M Potassium Tetrachloromercurate (TCM)].* Dissolve 10.86 g. mercuric chloride, 0.066 g. EDTA (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, disodium salt), and 6.0 g. potassium chloride in water and bring to mark in a 1,000-ml. volumetric flask. (Caution: highly poisonous. If spilled on skin, flush off with water immediately). The pH of this reagent should be approximately 4.0, but it has been shown that there is no appreciable difference in collection efficiency over the range of pH 5 to pH 3. (7) The absorbing reagent is normally stable for 6 months. If a precipitate forms, discard the reagent.

6.2 Analysis.

6.2.1 *Sulfamic Acid (0.6 percent).* Dissolve 0.6 g. sulfamic acid in 100 ml. distilled water. Prepare fresh daily.

6.2.2 *Formaldehyde (0.2 percent).* Dilute 5 ml. formaldehyde solution (36-38 percent) to 1,000 ml. with distilled water. Prepare daily.

6.2.3 *Stock Iodine Solution (0.1 N).* Place 12.7 g. iodine in a 250-ml. beaker; add 40 g. potassium iodide and 25 ml. water. Stir until all is dissolved, then dilute to 1,000 ml. with distilled water.

$$2.80 = \frac{10^3 (\text{conversion of g. to mg.}) \times 0.1 (\text{fraction iodate used})}{35.67 (\text{equivalent weight of potassium iodate})}$$

6.2.7 *Sodium Thiosulfate Titrant (0.01 N).* Dilute 100 ml. of the stock thiosulfate solution to 1,000 ml. with freshly boiled distilled water.

$$\text{Normality} = \text{Normality of stock solution} \times 0.100$$

6.2.8 *Standardize Sulfite Solution for Preparation of Working Sulfite-TCM Solution.* Dissolve 0.3 g. sodium metabisulfite ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$) or 0.40 g. sodium sulfite (Na_2SO_3) in 500 ml. of recently boiled, cooled, distilled water. (Sulfite solution is unstable; it is therefore important to use water of the highest purity to minimize this instability.) This solution contains the equivalent of 320 to 400 μg /ml. of SO_2 . The actual concentration of the solution is determined by adding excess iodine and back-titrating with standard sodium thiosulfate solution. To back-titrate, pipet 50 ml. of the 0.01 N iodine into each of two 500-ml. iodine flasks (A and B). To flask A (blank) add 25 ml. distilled water, and to flask B (sample) pipet 25 ml. sulfite solution. Stopper the flasks and allow to react for 5 minutes. Prepare the working sulfite-TCM Solution (6.2.9) at the same time iodine solution is added to the flasks. By means of a buret containing standardized 0.01 N thiosulfate, titrate each flask in turn to a pale yellow. Then add 5 ml. starch solution and continue the titration until the blue color disappears.

6.2.9 *Working Sulfite-TCM Solution.* Pipet accurately 2 ml. of the standard solution into a 100 ml. volumetric flask and bring to mark with 0.04 M TCM. Calculate the concentration of sulfur dioxide in the working solution:

$$\mu\text{g SO}_2/\text{ml.} = \frac{(A - B) (N) (32,000)}{25} \times 0.02$$

A = Volume thiosulfate for blank, ml.
B = Volume thiosulfate for sample, ml.
N = Normality of thiosulfate titrant.

6.2.4 *Iodine Solution (0.01 N).* Prepare approximately 0.01 N iodine solution by diluting 50 ml. of stock solution to 500 ml. with distilled water.

6.2.5 *Starch Indicator Solution.* Triturate 0.4 g. soluble starch and 0.002 g. mercuric iodide (preservative) with a little water, and add the paste slowly to 200 ml. boiling water. Continue boiling until the solution is clear; cool, and transfer to a glass-stoppered bottle.

6.2.6 *Stock Sodium Thiosulfate Solution (0.1 N).* Prepare a stock solution by dissolving 25 g. sodium thiosulfate ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$) in 1,000 ml. freshly boiled, cooled, distilled water and add 0.1 g. sodium carbonate to the solution. Allow the solution to stand 1 day before standardizing. To standardize, accurately weigh, to the nearest 0.1 mg., 1.5 g. primary standard potassium iodate dried at 180° C. and dilute to volume in a 500-ml. volumetric flask. To a 500-ml. iodine flask, pipet 50 ml. of iodate solution. Add 2 g. potassium iodide and 10 ml. of 1 N hydrochloric acid. Stopper the flask. After 5 minutes, titrate with stock thiosulfate solution to a pale yellow. Add 5 ml. starch indicator solution and continue the titration until the blue color disappears. Calculate the normality of the stock solution:

$$N = \frac{W}{M} \times 2.80$$

N = Normality of stock thiosulfate solution.

M = Volume of thiosulfate required, ml.

W = Weight of potassium iodate, grams.

32,000 = Milliequivalent wt. of SO_2 , μg .
25 = Volume standard sulfite solution, ml.
0.02 = Dilution factor.

This solution is stable for 30 days if kept at 5° C. (refrigerator). If not kept at 5° C., prepare daily.

6.2.10 *Purified Pararosaniline Stock Solution (0.2 percent nominal).*

6.2.10.1 *Dye Specifications.* The pararosaniline dye must meet the following performance specifications: (1) the dye must have a wavelength of maximum absorbance at 540 nm. when assayed in a buffered solution of 0.1 M sodium acetate-acetic acid; (2) the absorbance of the reagent blank, which is temperature-sensitive (0.015 absorbance unit/°C), should not exceed 0.170 absorbance unit at 22° C. with a 1-cm. optical path length, when the blank is prepared according to the prescribed analytical procedure and to the specified concentration of the dye; (3) the calibration curve (Section 8.2.1) should have a slope of 0.030 ± 0.002 absorbance units/ μg SO_2 at this path length when the dye is pure and the sulfite solution is properly standardized.

6.2.10.2 *Preparation of Stock Solution.* A specially purified (99-100 percent pure) solution of pararosaniline, which meets the above specifications, is commercially available in the required 0.20 percent concentration (Harleco*). Alternatively, the dye may be purified, a stock solution prepared and then assayed according to the procedure of Scaringelli, et al. (4)

6.2.11 *Pararosaniline Reagent.* To a 250-ml. volumetric flask, add 20 ml. stock pararosaniline solution. Add an additional 0.2 ml. stock solution for each percent the stock

*Hartmen-Leddon, 60th and Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19143.

assays below 100 percent. Then add 25 ml. 3 M phosphoric acid and dilute to volume with distilled water. This reagent is stable for at least 9 months.

7. Procedure.

7.1 Sampling. Procedures are described for short-term (30 minutes and 1 hour) and for long-term (24 hours) sampling. One can select different combinations of sampling rate and time to meet special needs. Sample volumes should be adjusted, so that linearity is maintained between absorbance and concentration over the dynamic range.

7.1.1 30-Minute and 1-Hour Samplings. Insert a midjet impinger into the sampling system, Figure A1. Add 10 ml. TCM solution to the impinger. Collect sample at 1 liter/minute for 30 minutes, or at 0.5 liter/minute for 1 hour, using either a rotameter, as shown in Figure A1, or a critical orifice, as shown in Figure A1a, to control flow. Shield the absorbing reagent from direct sunlight during and after sampling by covering the impinger with aluminum foil, to prevent deterioration. Determine the volume of air sampled by multiplying the flow rate by the time in minutes and record the atmospheric pressure and temperature. Remove and stopper the impinger. If the sample must be stored for more than a day before analysis, keep it at 5° C. in a refrigerator (see 4.2).

7.1.2 24-Hour Sampling. Place 50 ml. TCM solution in a large absorber and collect the sample at 0.2 liter/minute for 24 hours from midnight to midnight. Make sure no entrainment of solution results with the impinger. During collection and storage protect from direct sunlight. Determine the total air volume by multiplying the air flow rate by the time in minutes. The correction of 24-hour measurements for temperature and pressure is extremely difficult and is not ordinarily done. However, the accuracy of the measurement will be improved if meaningful corrections can be applied. If storage is necessary, refrigerate at 5° C. (see 4.2).

7.2 Analysis.

7.2.1 Sample Preparation. After collection, if a precipitate is observed in the sample, remove it by centrifugation.

7.2.1.1 30-Minute and 1-Hour Samples. Transfer the sample quantitatively to a 25-ml. volumetric flask; use about 5 ml. distilled water for rinsing. Delay analyses for 20 minutes to allow any ozone to decompose.

7.2.1.2 24-Hour Sample. Dilute the entire sample to 50 ml. with absorbing solution. Pipet 5 ml. of the sample into a 25-ml. volumetric flask for chemical analyses. Bring volume to 10 ml. with absorbing reagent. Delay analyses for 20 minutes to allow any ozone to decompose.

7.2.2 Determination. For each set of determinations prepare a reagent blank by adding 10 ml. unexposed TCM solution to a 25-ml. volumetric flask. Prepare a control solution by adding 2 ml. of working sulfite-TCM solution and 8 ml. TCM solution to a 25-ml. volumetric flask. To each flask containing either sample, control solution, or reagent blank, add 1 ml. 0.6 percent sulfamic acid and allow to react 10 minutes to destroy the nitrite from oxides of nitrogen. Accurately pipet in 2 ml. 0.2 percent formaldehyde solution, then 5 ml. parosaniline solution. Start a laboratory timer that has been set for 30 minutes. Bring all flasks to volume with freshly boiled and cooled distilled water and mix thoroughly. After 30 minutes and before 60 minutes, determine the absorbances of the sample (denote as A), reagent blank (denote as A₀) and the control solution at 548 nm. using 1-cm. optical path length cells. Use distilled water, not the reagent blank, as the reference. (NOTE: This is important because of the color sensitivity of the reagent blank to temperature changes which can be induced in the

cell compartment of a spectrophotometer.) Do not allow the colored solution to stand in the absorbance cells, because a film of dye may be deposited. Clean cells with alcohol after use. If the temperature of the determinations does not differ by more than 2° C. from the calibration temperature (8.2), the reagent blank should be within 0.03 absorbance unit of the y-intercept of the calibration curve (8.2). If the reagent blank differs by more than 0.03 absorbance unit from that found in the calibration curve, prepare a new curve.

7.2.3 Absorbance Range. If the absorbance of the sample solution ranges between 1.0 and 2.0, the sample can be diluted 1:1 with a portion of the reagent blank and read within a few minutes. Solutions with higher absorbance can be diluted up to sixfold with the reagent blank in order to obtain onscale readings within 10 percent of the true absorbance value.

8. Calibration and Efficiencies.

8.1 Flowmeters and Hypodermic Needle. Calibrate flowmeters and hypodermic needle (8) against a calibrated wet test meter.

8.2 Calibration Curves.

8.2.1 Procedure with Sulfite Solution. Accurately pipet graduated amounts of the working sulfite-TCM solution (6.2.9) (such as 0, 0.5, 1, 2, 3, and 4 ml.) into a series of 25-ml. volumetric flasks. Add sufficient TCM solution to each flask to bring the volume to approximately 10 ml. Then add the remaining reagents as described in 7.2.2. For maximum precision use a constant-temperature bath. The temperature of calibration must be maintained within ±1° C. and in the range of 20° to 30° C. The temperature of calibration and the temperature of analysis must be within 2 degrees. Plot the absorbance against the total concentration in μg. SO₂ for the corresponding solution. The total μg. SO₂ in solution equals the concentration of the standard (Section 6.2.9) in μg. SO₂/ml. times the ml. sulfite solution added (μg. SO₂ = μg./ml. SO₂ × ml. added). A linear relationship should be obtained, and the y-intercept should be within 0.03 absorbance unit of the zero standard absorbance. For maximum precision determine the line of best fit using regression analysis by the method of least squares. Determine the slope of the line of best fit, calculate its reciprocal and denote as B_s. B_s is the calibration factor. (See Section 6.2.10.1 for specifications on the slope of the calibration curve). This calibration factor can be used for calculating results provided there are no radical changes in temperature or pH. At least one control sample containing a known concentration of SO₂ for each series of determinations, is recommended to insure the reliability of this factor.

8.2.2 Procedure with SO₂ Permeation Tubes.

8.2.2.1 General Considerations. Atmospheres containing accurately known amounts of sulfur dioxide at levels of interest can be prepared using permeation tubes. In the systems for generating these atmospheres, the permeation tube emits SO₂ gas at a known, low, constant rate, provided the temperature of the tube is held constant (±0.1° C.) and provided the tube has been accurately calibrated at the temperature of use. The SO₂ gas permeating from the tube is carried by a low flow of inert gas to a mixing chamber where it is accurately diluted with SO₂-free air to the level of interest and the sample taken. These systems are shown schematically in Figures A2 and A3 and have been described in detail by O'Keeffe and Ortman (9), Scaringelli, Frey, and Saltzman (10), and Scaringelli, O'Keeffe, Rosenberg, and Bell (11).

8.2.2.2 Preparation of Standard Atmospheres. Permeation tubes may be prepared

or purchased. Scaringelli, O'Keeffe, Rosenberg, and Bell (11) give detailed, explicit directions for permeation tube calibration. Tubes with a certified permeation rate are available from the National Bureau of Standards. Tube permeation rates from 0.2 to 0.4 μg./minute inert gas flows of about 50 ml./minute and dilution air flow rates from 1.1 to 15 liters/minutes conveniently give standard atmospheres containing desired levels of SO₂ (25 to 390 μg./m.³; 0.01 to 0.15 p.p.m. SO₂). The concentration of SO₂ in any standard atmosphere can be calculated as follows:

$$C = \frac{P \times 10^3}{R_d + R_i}$$

Where:

C = Concentration of SO₂, μg./m.³ at reference conditions.

P = Tube permeation rate, μg./minute.

R_d = Flow rate of dilution air, liter/minute at reference conditions.

R_i = Flow rate of inert gas, liter/minute at reference conditions.

8.2.2.3 Sampling and Preparation of Calibration Curve. Prepare a series (usually six) of standard atmospheres containing SO₂ levels from 25 to 390 μg. SO₂/m.³. Sample each atmosphere using similar apparatus and taking exactly the same air volume as will be done in atmospheric sampling. Determine absorbances as directed in 7.2. Plot the concentration of SO₂ in μg./m.³ (x-axis) against A - A₀ values (y-axis), draw the straight line of best fit and determine the slope. Alternatively, regression analysis by the method of least squares may be used to calculate the slope. Calculate the reciprocal of the slope and denote as B_s.

8.3 Sampling Efficiency. Collection efficiency is above 98 percent; efficiency may fall off, however, at concentrations below 25 μg./m.³. (12, 13)

9. Calculations.

9.1 Conversion of Volume. Convert the volume of air sampled to the volume at reference conditions of 25° C. and 760 mm. Hg. (On 24-hour samples, this may not be possible.)

$$V_R = V \times \frac{P}{760} \times \frac{298}{t + 273}$$

V_R = Volume of air at 25° C. and 760 mm. Hg, liters.

V = Volume of air sampled, liters.

P = Barometric pressure, mm. Hg.

t = Temperature of air sample, °C.

9.2 Sulfur Dioxide Concentration.

9.2.1 When sulfite solutions are used to prepare calibration curves, compute the concentration of sulfur dioxide in the sample:

$$\mu\text{g. SO}_2/\text{m.}^3 = \frac{(A - A_0) (10^3) (B_s)}{V_R} \times D$$

A = Sample absorbance.

A₀ = Reagent blank absorbance.

10³ = Conversion of liters to cubic meters.

V_R = The sample corrected to 25° C. and 760 mm. Hg, liters.

B_s = Calibration factor, μg./absorbance unit.

D = Dilution factor.

For 30-minute and 1-hour samples, D = 1.

For 24-hour samples, D = 10.

9.2.2 When SO₂ gas standard atmospheres are used to prepare calibration curves, compute the sulfur dioxide in the sample by the following formula:

$$\text{SO}_2, \mu\text{g./m.}^3 = (A - A_0) \times B_s$$

A = Sample absorbance.

A₀ = Reagent blank absorbance.

B_s = (See 8.2.2.3).

9.2.3 Conversion of μg./m.³ to p.p.m.—If desired, the concentration of sulfur dioxide

may be calculated as p.p.m. SO_2 at reference conditions as follows:

$$\text{p.p.m. SO}_2 = \mu\text{g. SO}_2/\text{m}^3 \times 3.82 \times 10^{-4}$$

10. References.

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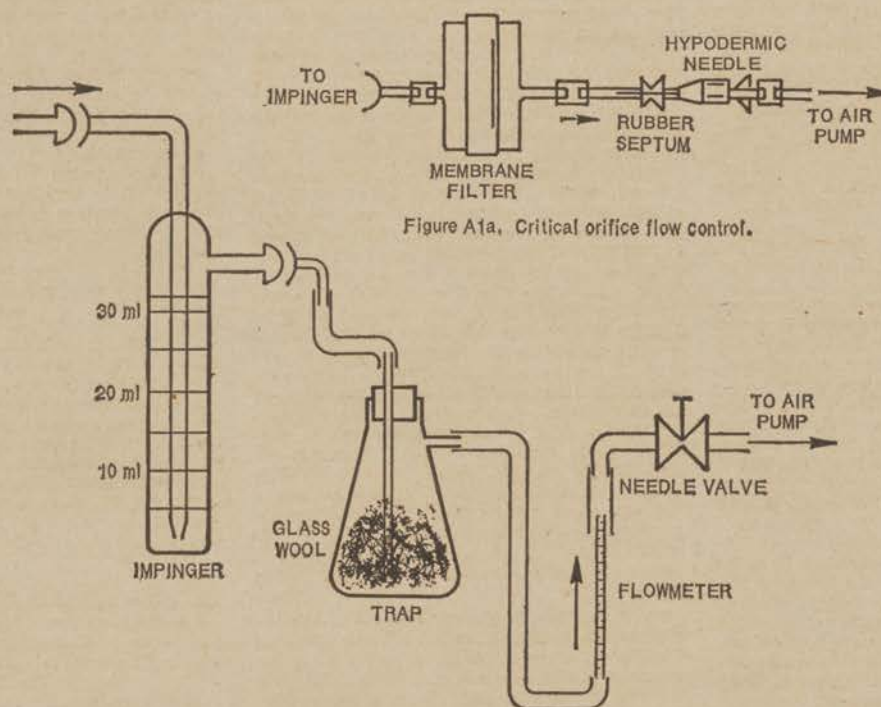


Figure A1. Sampling train.

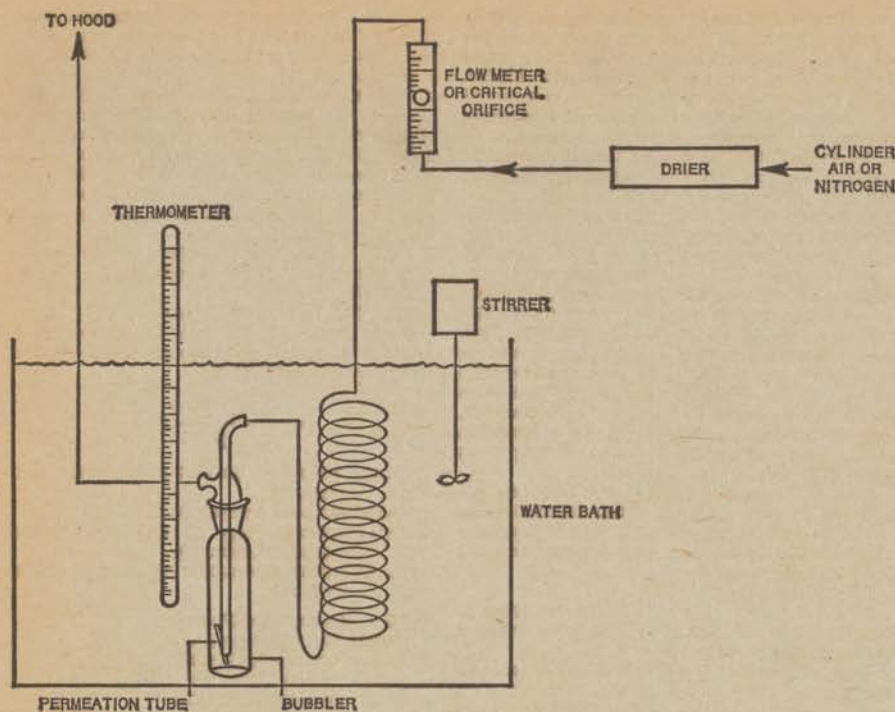


Figure A2. Apparatus for gravimetric calibration and field use.

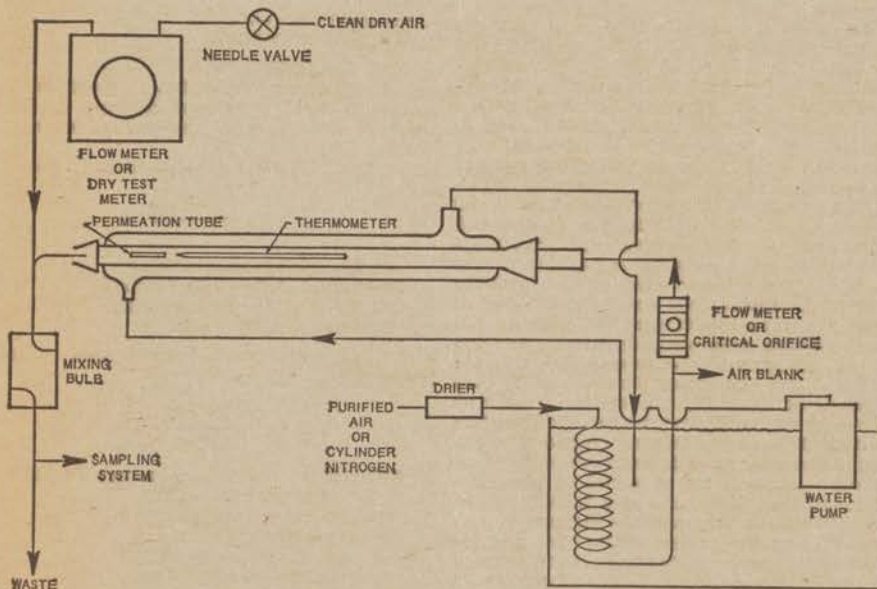


Figure A3. Permeation tube schematic for laboratory use.

APPENDIX B—REFERENCE METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF SUSPENDED PARTICULATES IN THE ATMOSPHERE (HIGH VOLUME METHOD)

1. Principle and Applicability.

1.1 Air is drawn into a covered housing and through a filter by means of a high-flow-rate blower at a flow rate (1.13 to 1.70 m.³/min.; 40 to 60 ft.³/min.) that allows suspended particles having diameters of less than 100 μ m. (Stokes equivalent diameter) to pass to the filter surface. (1) Particles within the size range of 100 to 0.1 μ m. diameter are ordinarily collected on glass fiber filters. The mass concentration of suspended particulates in the ambient air (μ g./m.³) is computed by measuring the mass of collected particulates and the volume of air sampled.

1.2 This method is applicable to measurement of the mass concentration of suspended particulates in ambient air. The size of the sample collected is usually adequate for other analyses.

2. Range and Sensitivity.

2.1 When the sampler is operated at an average flow rate of 1.70 m.³/min. (60 ft.³/min.) for 24 hours, an adequate sample will be obtained even in an atmosphere having concentrations of suspended particulates as low as 1 μ g./m.³. If particulate levels are unusually high, a satisfactory sample may be obtained in 6 to 8 hours or less. For determination of average concentrations of suspended particulates in ambient air, a standard sampling period of 24 hours is recommended.

2.2 Weights are determined to the nearest milligram, airflow rates are determined to the nearest 0.03 m.³/min. (1.0 ft.³/min.), times are determined to the nearest 2 minutes, and mass concentrations are reported to the nearest microgram per cubic meter.

3. Interferences.

3.1 Particulate matter that is oily, such as photochemical smog or wood smoke, may block the filter and cause a rapid drop in airflow at a nonuniform rate. Dense fog or high humidity can cause the filter to become too wet and severely reduce the airflow through the filter.

3.2 Glass-fiber filters are comparatively insensitive to changes in relative humidity, but collected particulates can be hygroscopic. (2)

4. Precision, Accuracy, and Stability.

4.1 Based upon collaborative testing, the relative standard deviation (coefficient of variation) for single analyst variation (repeatability of the method) is 3.0 percent. The corresponding value for multilaboratory variation (reproducibility of the method) is 3.7 percent. (3)

4.2 The accuracy with which the sampler measures the true average concentration depends upon the constancy of the airflow rate through the sampler. The airflow rate is affected by the concentration and the nature of the dust in the atmosphere. Under these conditions the error in the measured average concentration may be in excess of ± 50 percent of the true average concentration, depending on the amount of reduction of airflow rate and on the variation of the mass concentration of dust with time during the 24-hour sampling period. (4)

5. Apparatus.

5.1 Sampling.

5.1.1 **Sampler.** The sampler consists of three units: (1) the faceplate and gasket, (2) the filter adapter assembly, and (3) the motor unit. Figure B1 shows an exploded view of these parts, their relationship to each other, and how they are assembled. The sampler must be capable of passing environmental air through a 406.5 cm.² (63 in.²) portion of a clean 20.3 by 25.4 cm. (8- by 10-in.) glass-fiber filter at a rate of at least 1.70 m.³/min. (60 ft.³/min.). The motor must be capable of continuous operation for 24-hour periods with input voltages ranging from 110 to 120 volts, 50-60 cycles alternating current and must have third-wire safety ground. The housing for the motor unit may be of any convenient construction so long as the unit remains airtight and leak-free. The life of the sampler motor can be extended by lowering the voltage by about 10 percent with a small "buck or boost" transformer between the sampler and power outlet.

5.1.2 **Sampler Shelter.** It is important that the sampler be properly installed in a suitable shelter. The shelter is subjected to extremes of temperature, humidity, and all types of air pollutants. For these reasons the materials of the shelter must be chosen carefully. Properly painted exterior plywood or heavy gauge aluminum serve well. The sampler must be mounted vertically in the shelter so that the glass-fiber filter is parallel with the ground. The shelter must be provided with a roof so that the filter is protected from precipitation and debris. The internal arrangement and configuration of a suitable shelter with a gable roof are shown in Figure B2. The clearance area between the main housing and the roof at its closest point should be 580.5 \pm 193.5 cm.² (90 \pm 30 in.²). The main housing should be rectangular, with dimensions of about 29 by 36 cm. (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 14 in.).

5.1.3 **Rotameter.** Marked in arbitrary units, frequently 0 to 70, and capable of being calibrated. Other devices of at least comparable accuracy may be used.

5.1.4 Orifice Calibration Unit. Consisting of a metal tube 7.6 cm. (3 in.) ID and 15.9 cm. (6 1/4 in.) long with a static pressure tap 5.1 cm. (2 in.) from one end. See Figure B3. The tube end nearest the pressure tap is flanged to about 10.8 cm. (4 1/4 in.) OD with a male thread of the same size as the inlet end of the high-volume air sampler. A single metal plate 9.2 cm. (3 3/4 in.) in diameter and 0.24 cm. (3/32 in.) thick with a central orifice 2.9 cm. (1 1/8 in.) in diameter is held in place at the air inlet end with a female threaded ring. The other end of the tube is flanged to hold a loose female threaded coupling, which screws onto the inlet of the sampler. An 18-hole metal plate, an integral part of the unit, is positioned between the orifice and sampler to simulate the resistance of a clean glass-fiber filter. An orifice calibration unit is shown in Figure B3.

5.1.5 Differential Manometer. Capable of measuring to at least 40 cm. (16 in.) of water.

5.1.6 Positive Displacement Meter. Calibrated in cubic meters or cubic feet, to be used as a primary standard.

5.1.7 Barometer. Capable of measuring atmospheric pressure to the nearest mm.

5.2 Analysis.

5.2.1 Filter Conditioning Environment. Balance room or desiccator maintained at 15° to 35°C. and less than 50 percent relative humidity.

5.2.2 Analytical Balance. Equipped with a weighing chamber designed to handle unfolded 20.3 by 25.4 cm. (8- by 10-in.) filters and having a sensitivity of 0.1 mg.

5.2.3 Light Source. Frequently a table of the type used to view X-ray films.

5.2.4 Numbering Device. Capable of printing identification numbers on the filters.

6. Reagents.

6.1 Filter Media. Glass-fiber filters having a collection efficiency of at least 99 percent for particles of 0.3 µm. diameter, as measured by the DOP test, are suitable for the quantitative measurement of concentrations of suspended particulates, (5) although some other medium, such as paper, may be desirable for some analyses. If a more detailed analysis is contemplated, care must be exercised to use filters that contain low background concentrations of the pollutant being investigated. Careful quality control is required to determine background values of these pollutants.

7. Procedure.

7.1 Sampling.

7.1.1 Filter Preparation. Expose each filter to the light source and inspect for pinholes, particles, or other imperfections. Filters with visible imperfections should not be used. A small brush is useful for removing particles. Equilibrate the filters in the filter conditioning environment for 24 hours. Weigh the filters to the nearest milligram; record tare weight and filter identification number. Do not bend or fold the filter before collection of the sample.

7.1.2 Sample Collection. Open the shelter, loosen the wing nuts, and remove the faceplate from the filter holder. Install a numbered, preweighed, glass-fiber filter in position (rough side up), replace the faceplate without disturbing the filter, and fasten securely. Undertightening will allow air leakage, overtightening will damage the sponge-rubber faceplate gasket. A very light application of talcum powder may be used on the sponge-rubber faceplate gasket to prevent the filter from sticking. During inclement weather the sampler may be removed to a protected area for filter change. Close the roof of the shelter, run the sampler for about 5 minutes, connect the rotameter to the nipple on the back of the sampler, and read the rotameter ball with rotameter in a vertical position. Estimate to the nearest whole number. If the ball is fluctuating rapidly, tip the rotameter and slowly straighten it

until the ball gives a constant reading. Disconnect the rotameter from the nipple; record the initial rotameter reading and the starting time and date on the filter folder. (The rotameter should never be connected to the sampler except when the flow is being measured.) Sample for 24 hours from midnight to midnight and take a final rotameter reading. Record the final rotameter reading and ending time and date on the filter folder. Remove the faceplate as described above and carefully remove the filter from the holder, touching only the outer edges. Fold the filter lengthwise so that only surfaces with collected particulates are in contact, and place in a manila folder. Record on the folder the filter number, location, and any other factors, such as meteorological conditions or razing of nearby buildings, that might affect the results. If the sample is defective, void it at this time. In order to obtain a valid sample, the high-volume sampler must be operated with the same rotameter and tubing that were used during its calibration.

7.2 Analysis. Equilibrate the exposed filters for 24 hours in the filter conditioning environment, then reweigh. After they are weighed, the filters may be saved for detailed chemical analysis.

7.3 Maintenance.

7.3.1 Sampler Motor. Replace brushes before they are worn to the point where motor damage can occur.

7.3.2 Faceplate Gasket. Replace when the margins of samples are no longer sharp. The gasket may be sealed to the faceplate with rubber cement or double-sided adhesive tape.

7.3.3 Rotameter. Clean as required, using alcohol.

8. Calibration.

8.1 Purpose. Since only a small portion of the total air sampled passes through the rotameter during measurement, the rotameter must be calibrated against actual airflow with the orifice calibration unit. Before the orifice calibration unit can be used to calibrate the rotameter, the orifice calibration unit itself must be calibrated against the positive displacement primary standard.

8.1.1 Orifice Calibration Unit. Attach the orifice calibration unit to the intake end of the positive displacement primary standard and attach a high-volume motor blower unit to the exhaust end of the primary standard. Connect one end of a differential manometer to the differential pressure tap of the orifice calibration unit and leave the other end open to the atmosphere. Operate the high-volume motor blower unit so that a series of different, but constant, airflows (usually six) are obtained for definite time periods. Record the reading on the differential manometer at each airflow. The different constant airflows are obtained by placing a series of loadplates, one at a time, between the calibration unit and the primary standard. Placing the orifice before the inlet reduces the pressure at the inlet of the primary standard below atmospheric; therefore, a correction must be made for the increase in volume caused by this decreased inlet pressure. Attach one end of a second differential manometer to an inlet pressure tap of the primary standard and leave the other open to the atmosphere. During each of the constant airflow measurements made above, measure the true inlet pressure of the primary standard with this second differential manometer. Measure atmospheric pressure and temperature. Correct the measured air volume to true air volume as directed in 9.1.1, then obtain true airflow rate, Q , as directed in 9.1.3. Plot the differential manometer readings of the orifice unit versus Q .

8.1.2 High-Volume Sampler. Assemble a high-volume sampler with a clean filter in place and run for at least 5 minutes. Attach a rotameter, read the ball, adjust so that the ball reads 65, and seal the adjusting mech-

anism so that it cannot be changed easily. Shut off motor, remove the filter, and attach the orifice calibration unit in its place. Operate the high-volume sampler at a series of different, but constant, airflows (usually six). Record the reading of the differential manometer on the orifice calibration unit, and record the readings of the rotameter at each flow. Measure atmospheric pressure and temperature. Convert the differential manometer reading to $m^3/min.$, Q , then plot rotameter reading versus Q .

8.1.3 Correction for Differences in Pressure or Temperature. See Addendum B.

9. Calculations.

9.1 Calibration of Orifice.

9.1.1 True Air Volume. Calculate the air volume measured by the positive displacement primary standard.

$$V_a = \frac{(P_a - P_m)}{P_a} (V_m)$$

V_a = True air volume at atmospheric pressure, m^3

P_a = Barometric pressure, mm. Hg.

P_m = Pressure drop at inlet of primary standard, mm. Hg.

V_m = Volume measured by primary standard, m^3

9.1.2 Conversion Factors.

Inches Hg. $\times 25.4$ = mm. Hg.

Inches water $\times 73.48 \times 10^{-3}$ = inches Hg.

Cubic feet air $\times 0.0284$ = cubic meters air.

9.1.3 True Airflow Rate.

$$Q = \frac{V_a}{T}$$

Q = Flow rate, $m^3/min.$

T = Time of flow, min.

9.2 Sample Volume.

9.2.1 Volume Conversion. Convert the initial and final rotameter readings to true airflow rate, Q , using calibration curve of 8.1.2.

9.2.2 Calculate volume of air sampled

$$V = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{2} \times T$$

V = Air volume sampled, m^3

Q_1 = Initial airflow rate, $m^3/min.$

Q_2 = Final airflow rate, $m^3/min.$

T = Sampling time, min.

9.3 Calculate mass concentration of suspended particulates

$$S.P. = \frac{(W_t - W_i) \times 10^6}{V}$$

$S.P.$ = Mass concentration of suspended particulates, $\mu g/m^3$

W_i = Initial weight of filter, g.

W_t = Final weight of filter, g.

V = Air volume sampled, m^3

10^6 = Conversion of g. to μg .

10. References.

- (1) Robson, C. D., and Foster, K. E., "Evaluation of Air Particulate Sampling Equipment", *Am. Ind. Hyg. Assoc. J.* 24, 404 (1962).
- (2) Tierney, G. P., and Conner, W. D., "Hygroscopic Effects on Weight Determinations of Particulates Collected on Glass-Fiber Filters", *Am. Ind. Hyg. Assoc. J.* 28, 363 (1967).
- (3) Unpublished data based on a collaborative test involving 12 participants, conducted under the direction of the Methods Standardization Services Section of the National Air Pollution Control Administration, October, 1970.
- (4) Harrison, W. K., Nader, J. S., and Fugman, F. S., "Constant Flow Regulators for High-Volume Air Sampler", *Am. Ind. Hyg. Assoc. J.* 21, 114-120 (1960).

- (5) Pate, J. B., and Tabor, E. C., "Analytical Aspects of the Use of Glass-Fiber Filters for the Collection and Analysis of Atmospheric Particulate Matter", *Am. Ind. Hyg. Assoc. J.* 23, 144-150 (1962).

ADDENDA

A. Alternative Equipment.

A modification of the high-volume sampler incorporating a method for recording the actual airflow over the entire sampling period has been described, and is acceptable for measuring the concentration of suspended particulates (Henderson, J. S., Eighth Conference on Methods in Air Pollution and Industrial Hygiene Studies, 1967, Oakland, Calif.). This modification consists of an exhaust orifice meter assembly connected through a transducer to a system for continuously recording airflow on a circular chart. The volume of air sampled is calculated by the following equation:

$$V = Q \times T$$

Q = Average sampling rate, m.³/min.

T = Sampling time, minutes.

The average sampling rate, Q, is determined from the recorder chart by estimation if the flow rate does not vary more than 0.11 m.³/min. (4 ft.³/min.) during the sampling period. If the flow rate does vary more than 0.11 m.³ (4 ft.³/min.) during the sampling period, read the flow rate from the chart at 2-hour intervals and take the average.

B. Pressure and Temperature Corrections.

If the pressure or temperature during high-volume sampler calibration is substantially different from the pressure or temperature during orifice calibration, a correction of the flow rate, Q, may be required. If the pressures differ by no more than 15 percent and the temperatures differ by no more than 100 percent (°C), the error in the uncorrected flow rate will be no more than 15 percent. If necessary, obtain the corrected flow rate as directed below. This correction applies only to orifice meters having a constant orifice coefficient. The coefficient for the calibrating orifice described in 5.1.4 has been shown experimentally to be constant over the normal operating range of the high-volume sampler (0.6 to 2.2 m.³/min.; 20 to 78 ft.³/min.). Calculate corrected flow rate:

$$Q_2 = Q_1 \left[\frac{T_2 P_1}{T_1 P_2} \right]^{1/2}$$

Q₂ = Corrected flow rate, m.³/min.

Q₁ = Flow rate during high-volume sampler calibration (Section 8.1.2), m.³/min.

T₁ = Absolute temperature during orifice unit calibration (Section 8.1.1), °K or °R.

P₁ = Barometric pressure during orifice unit calibration (Section 8.1.1), mm. Hg.

T₂ = Absolute temperature during high-volume sampler calibration (Section 8.1.2), °K or °R.

P₂ = Barometric pressure during high-volume sampler calibration (Section 8.1.2), mm. Hg.

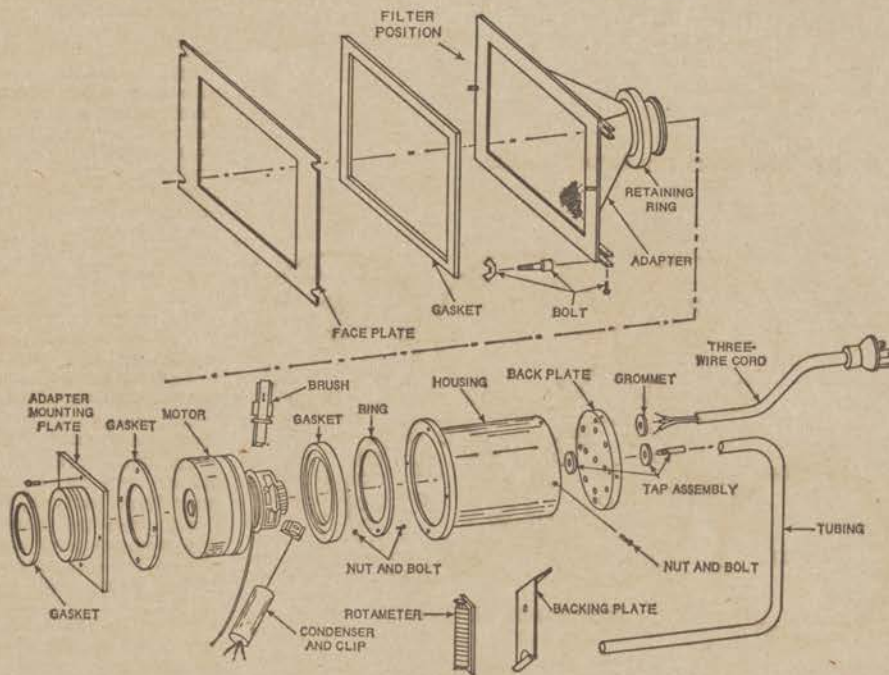


Figure B1. Exploded view of typical high-volume air sampler parts.

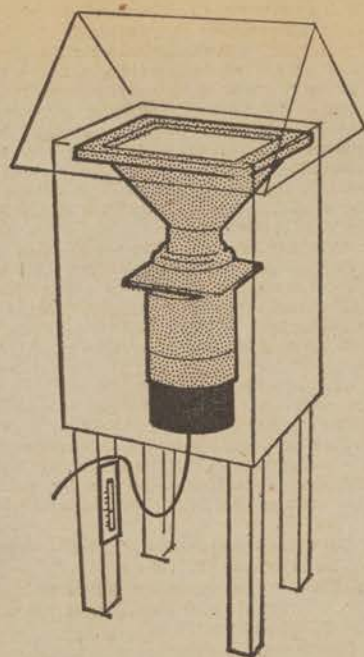


Figure B2. Assembled sampler and shelter.

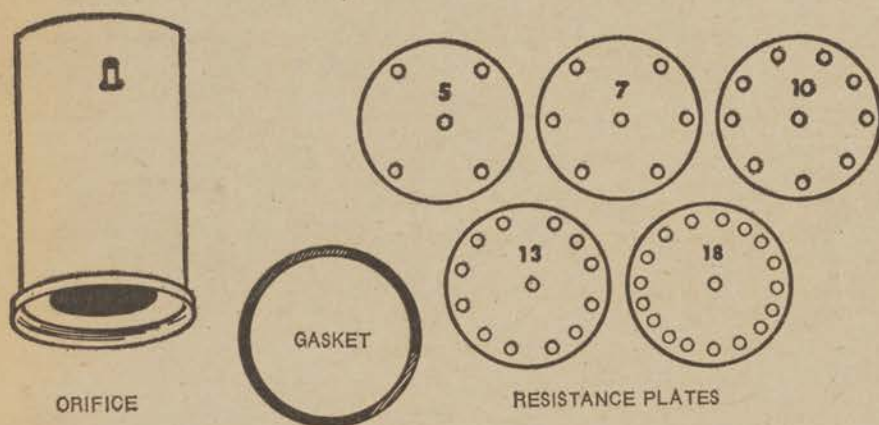


Figure B3. Orifice calibration unit.

APPENDIX C—REFERENCE METHOD FOR THE CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENT OF CARBON MONOXIDE IN THE ATMOSPHERE (NON-DISPERSIVE INFRARED SPECTROMETRY)

1. Principle and Applicability.

1.1 This method is based on the absorption of infrared radiation by carbon monoxide. Energy from a source emitting radiation in the infrared region is split into parallel beams and directed through reference and sample cells. Both beams pass into matched cells, each containing a selec-

tive detector and CO. The CO in the cells absorb infrared radiation only at its characteristic frequencies and the detector is sensitive to those frequencies. With a nonabsorbing gas in the reference cell, and with no CO in the sample cell, the signals from both detectors are balanced electronically. Any CO introduced into the sample cell will absorb radiation, which reduces the temperature and pressure in the detector cell and displaces a diaphragm. This displacement is detected electronically and amplified to provide an output signal.

1.2 This method is applicable to the determination of carbon monoxide in ambient air, and to the analysis of gases under pressure.

2. Range and Sensitivity.

2.1 Instruments are available that measure in the range of 0 to 58 mg./m.³ (0-50 p.p.m.), which is the range most commonly used for urban atmospheric sampling. Most instruments measure in additional ranges.

2.2 Sensitivity is 1 percent of full-scale response per 0.6 mg. CO/m.³ (0.5 p.p.m.).

3. Interferences.

3.1 Interferences vary between individual instruments. The effect of carbon dioxide interference at normal concentrations is minimal. The primary interference is water vapor, and with no correction may give an interference equivalent to as high as 12 mg. CO/m.³ Water vapor interference can be minimized by (a) passing the air sample through silica gel or similar drying agents, (b) maintaining constant humidity in the sample and calibration gases by refrigeration, (c) saturating the air sample and calibration gases to maintain constant humidity or (d) using narrowband optical filters in combination with some of these measures.

3.2 Hydrocarbons at ambient levels do not ordinarily interfere.

4. Precision, Accuracy, and Stability.

4.1 Precision determined with calibration gases is ± 0.5 percent full scale in the 0-58 mg./m.³ range.

4.2 Accuracy depends on instrument linearity and the absolute concentrations of the calibration gases. An accuracy of ± 1 percent of full scale in the 0-58 mg./m.³ range can be obtained.

4.3 Variations in ambient room temperature can cause changes equivalent to as much as 0.5 mg. CO/m.³ per °C. This effect can be minimized by operating the analyzer in a temperature-controlled room. Pressure changes between span checks will cause changes in instrument response. Zero drift is usually less than ± 1 percent of full scale per 24 hours, if cell temperature and pressure are maintained constant.

5. Apparatus.

5.1 Carbon Monoxide Analyzer. Commercially available instruments should be installed on location and demonstrated, preferably by the manufacturer, to meet or exceed manufacturers specifications and those described in this method.

5.2 Sample Introduction System. Pump, flow control valve, and flowmeter.

5.3 Filter (In-line). A filter with a porosity of 2 to 10 microns should be used to keep large particles from the sample cell.

5.4 Moisture Control. Refrigeration units are available with some commercial instruments for maintaining constant humidity. Drying tubes (with sufficient capacity to operate for 72 hours) containing indicating silica gel can be used. Other techniques that prevent the interference of moisture are satisfactory.

6. Reagents.

6.1 Zero Gas. Nitrogen or helium containing less than 0.1 mg. CO/m.³

6.2 Calibration Gases. Calibration gases corresponding to 10, 20, 40, and 80 percent of full scale are used. Gases must be provided with certification or guaranteed analysis of carbon monoxide content.

6.3 Span Gas. The calibration gas corresponding to 80 percent of full scale is used to span the instrument.

7. Procedure.

7.1 Calibrate the instrument as described in 8.1. All gases (sample, zero, calibration, and span) must be introduced into the entire analyzer system. Figure C1 shows a typical flow diagram. For specific operating instructions, refer to the manufacturer's manual.

8. Calibration.

8.1 *Calibration Curve.* Determine the linearity of the detector response at the operating flow rate and temperature. Prepare a calibration curve and check the curve furnished with the instrument. Introduce zero gas and set the zero control to indicate a recorder reading of zero. Introduce span gas and adjust the span control to indicate the proper value on the recorder scale (e.g. on 0-58 mg./m.³ scale, set the 46 mg./m.³ standard at 80 percent of the recorder chart). Recheck zero and span until adjustments are no longer necessary. Introduce intermediate calibration gases and plot the values obtained. If a smooth curve is not obtained, calibration gases may need replacement.

9. Calculations.

9.1 Determine the concentrations directly from the calibration curve. No calculations are necessary.

9.2 Carbon monoxide concentrations in mg./m.³ are converted to p.p.m. as follows:

$$\text{p.p.m. CO} = \text{mg. CO/m.}^3 \times 0.873$$

10. Bibliography.

The Intech NDIR-CO Analyzer by Frank McElroy. Presented at the 11th Methods Conference in Air Pollution, University of California, Berkeley, Calif., April 1, 1970.

Jacobs, M. B. et al., J.A.P.C.A. 9, No. 2, 110-114, August 1959.

MSA LIRA Infrared Gas and Liquid Analyzer Instruction Book, Mine Safety Appliances Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Beckman Instruction 1635B, Models 215A, 315A and 415A Infrared Analyzers, Beckman Instrument Company, Fullerton, Calif.

Continuous CO Monitoring System, Model A 5611, Intertech Corp., Princeton, N.J.

Bendix-UNOR Infrared Gas Analyzers. Ronceverte, W. Va.

ADDENDA

A. Suggested Performance Specifications for NDIR Carbon Monoxide Analyzers:

Range (minimum)-----	0-58 mg./m. ³ (0-50 p.p.m.).
Output (minimum)-----	0-10, 100, 1,000, 5,000 mv. full scale.
Minimum detectable sensitivity.	0.6 mg./m. ³ (0.5 p.p.m.).
Lag time (maximum)---	15 seconds.
Time to 90 percent response (maximum).	30 seconds.
Rise time, 90 percent (maximum).	15 seconds.
Fall time, 90 percent (maximum).	15 seconds.
Zero drift (maximum)---	3 percent/week, not to exceed 1 percent/24 hours.
Span drift (maximum)---	3 percent/week, not to exceed 1 percent/24 hours.
Precision (minimum)---	±0.5 percent.
Operational period (minimum).	3 days.
Noise (maximum)-----	±0.5 percent.
Interference equivalent (maximum).	1 percent of full scale.
Operating temperature range (minimum).	5-40° C.
Operating humidity range (minimum).	10-100 percent.
Linearity (maximum deviation).	1 percent of full scale.

B. Suggested Definitions of Performance Specifications:

Range—The minimum and maximum measurement limits.

Output—Electrical signal which is proportional to the measurement; intended for connection to readout or data processing devices. Usually expressed as millivolts or milliamps full scale at a given impedance.

Full Scale—The maximum measuring limit for a given range.

Minimum Detectable Sensitivity—The smallest amount of input concentration that can be detected as the concentration approaches zero.

Accuracy—The degree of agreement between a measured value and the true value; usually expressed as ± percent of full scale.

Lag Time—The time interval from a step change in input concentration at the instrument inlet to the first corresponding change in the instrument output.

Time to 90 percent Response—The time interval from a step change in the input concentration at the instrument inlet to a reading of 90 percent of the ultimate recorded concentration.

Rise Time (90 percent)—The interval between initial response time and time to 90 percent response after a step increase in the inlet concentration.

Fall Time (90 percent)—The interval between initial response time and time to 90 percent response after a step decrease in the inlet concentration.

Zero Drift—The change in instrument output over a stated time period, usually 24 hours, of unadjusted continuous operation, when the input concentration is zero; usually expressed as percent full scale.

Span Drift—The change in instrument output over a stated time period, usually 24 hours, of unadjusted continuous operation, when the input concentration is a stated upscale value; usually expressed as percent full scale.

Precision—The degree of agreement between repeated measurements of the same concentration, expressed as the average deviation of the single results from the mean.

Operational Period—The period of time over which the instrument can be expected to operate unattended within specifications.

Noise—Spontaneous deviations from a mean output not caused by input concentration changes.

Interference—An undesired positive or negative output caused by a substance other than the one being measured.

Interference Equivalent—The portion of indicated input concentration due to the presence of an interferent.

Operating Temperature Range—The range of ambient temperatures over which the instrument will meet all performance specifications.

Operating Humidity Range—The range of ambient relative humidity over which the instrument will meet all performance specifications.

Linearity—The maximum deviation between an actual instrument reading and the reading predicted by a straight line drawn between upper and lower calibration points.

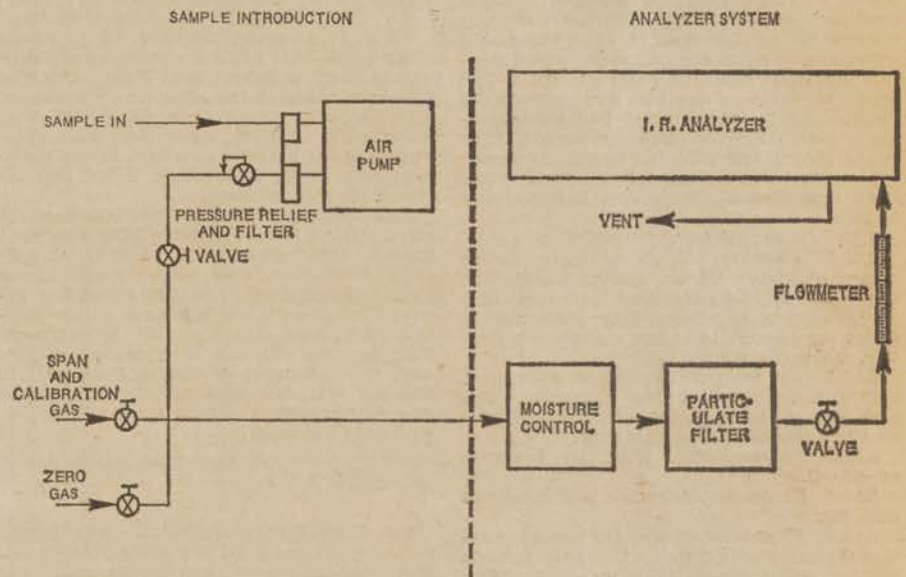


Figure C1. Carbon monoxide analyzer flow diagram.

APPENDIX D—REFERENCE METHOD FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF PHOTOCHEMICAL OXIDANTS CORRECTED FOR INTERFERENCES DUE TO NITROGEN OXIDES AND SULFUR DIOXIDE

1. Principle and Applicability.

1.1 Ambient air and ethylene are delivered simultaneously to a mixing zone where the ozone in the air reacts with the ethylene to emit light which is detected by a photomultiplier tube. The resulting photocurrent is amplified and is either read directly or displayed on a recorder.

1.2 The method is applicable to the continuous measurement of ozone in ambient air.

2. Range and Sensitivity.

2.1 The range is 9.8 µg. O₃/m.³ to greater than 1960 Ng. O₃/m.³ (0.005 p.p.m. O₃ to greater than 1 p.p.m. O₃).

2.2 The sensitivity is 9.8 µg. O₃/m.³ (0.005 p.p.m. O₃).

3. Interferences.

3.1 Other oxidizing and reducing species normally found in ambient air do not interfere.

4. Precision and Accuracy.

4.1 The average deviation from the mean of repeated single measurements does not exceed 5 percent of the mean of the measurements.

4.2 The method is accurate within ±7 percent.

5. Apparatus.

5.1 *Detector Cell.* Figure D1 is a drawing of a typical detector cell showing flow paths of gases, the mixing zone, and placement of the photomultiplier tube. Other flow paths in which the air and ethylene streams meet

at a point near the photomultiplier tube are also allowable.

5.2 Air Flowmeter. A device capable of controlling air flows between 0-1.5 l/min.

5.3 Ethylene Flowmeter. A device capable of controlling ethylene flows between 0-50 ml/min. At any flow in this range, the device should be capable of maintaining constant flow rate within ± 3 ml/min.

5.4 Air Inlet Filter. A Teflon filter capable of removing all particles greater than 5 microns in diameter.

5.5 Photomultiplier Tube. A high gain low dark current (not more than 1×10^{-9} ampere) photomultiplier tube having its maximum gain at about 430 nm. The following tubes are satisfactory: RCA 4507, RCA 8575, EMI 9750, EMI 9524, and EMI 9536.

5.6 High Voltage Power Supply. Capable of delivering up to 2,000 volts.

5.7 Direct Current Amplifier. Capable of full scale amplification of currents from 10^{-10} to 10^{-7} ampere; an electrometer is commonly used.

5.8 Recorder. Capable of full scale display of voltages from the DC amplifier. These voltages commonly are in the 1 millivolt to 1-volt range.

5.9 Ozone Source and Dilution System. The ozone source consists of a quartz tube into which ozone-free air is introduced and then irradiated with a very stable low pressure mercury lamp. The level of irradiation is controlled by an adjustable aluminum sleeve which fits around the lamp. Ozone concentrations are varied by adjustment of this sleeve. At a fixed level of irradiation, ozone is produced at a constant rate. By carefully controlling the flow of air through the quartz tube, atmospheres are generated which contain constant concentrations of ozone. The levels of ozone in the test atmospheres are determined by the neutral buffered potassium iodide method (see section 8). This ozone source and dilution system is shown schematically in Figures D2 and D3, and has been described by Hodgeson, Stevens, and Martin.

5.10 Apparatus for Calibration

5.10.1 Absorber. All-glass impingers as shown in Figure D4 are recommended. The impingers may be purchased from most major glassware suppliers. Two absorbers in series are needed to insure complete collection of the sample.

5.10.2 Air Pump. Capable of drawing 1 liter/minute through the absorbers. The pump should be equipped with a needle valve on the inlet side to regulate flow.

5.10.3 Thermometer. With an accuracy of $\pm 2^\circ$ C.

5.10.4 Barometer. Accurate to the nearest mm. Hg.

5.10.5 Flowmeter. Calibrated metering device for measuring flow up to 1 liter/minute within ± 2 percent. (For measuring flow through impingers.)

5.10.6 Flowmeter. For measuring airflow past the lamp; must be capable of measuring flows from 2 to 15 liters/minute within ± 5 percent.

5.10.7 Trap. Containing glass wool to protect needle valve.

5.10.8 Volumetric Flasks. 25, 100, 500, 1,000 ml.

5.10.9 Buret. 50 ml.

5.10.10 Pipets. 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 25, and 50 ml. volumetric.

5.10.11 Erlenmeyer Flasks. 300 ml.

5.10.12 Spectrophotometer. Capable of measuring absorbance at 352 nm. Matched 1-cm. cells should be used.

6. Reagents.

6.1 Ethylene. C. P. grade (minimum).

6.2 Cylinder Air. Dry grade.

6.3 Activated Charcoal Trap. For filtering cylinder air.

6.4 Purified Water. Used for all reagents. To distilled or deionized water in an all-glass distillation apparatus, add a crystal of potassium permanganate and a crystal of barium hydroxide, and redistill.

6.5 Absorbing Reagent. Dissolve 13.6 g. potassium dihydrogen phosphate (KH_2PO_4), 14.2 g. anhydrous disodium hydrogen phosphate (Na_2HPO_4) or 35.8 g. dodecahydrate salt ($\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$), and 10.0 g. potassium iodide (KI) in purified water and dilute to 1,000 ml. The pH should be 6.8 ± 0.2 . The solution is stable for several weeks, if stored in a glass-stoppered amber bottle in a cool, dark place.

6.6 Standard Arsenious Oxide Solution (0.05 N). Use primary standard grade arsenious oxide (As_2O_3). Dry 1 hour at 105° C. immediately before using. Accurately weigh 2.4 g. arsenious oxide from a small glass-stoppered weighing bottle. Dissolve in 25 ml. 1 N sodium hydroxide in a flask or beaker on a steam bath. Add 25 ml. 1 N sulfuric acid. Cool, transfer quantitatively to a 1,000-ml. volumetric flask, and dilute to volume. Note: Solution must be neutral to litmus, not alkaline.

$$\text{Normality As}_2\text{O}_3 = \frac{\text{wt As}_2\text{O}_3 \text{ (g.)}}{49.46}$$

6.7 Starch Indicator Solution (0.2 percent). Triturate 0.4 g. soluble starch and approximately 2 mg. mercuric iodide (preservative) with a little water. Add the paste slowly to 200 ml. of boiling water. Continue boiling until the solution is clear, allow to cool, and transfer to a glass-stoppered bottle.

6.8 Standard Iodine Solution (0.05 N).

6.8.1 Preparation. Dissolve 5.0 g. potassium iodide (KI) and 3.2 g. resublimed iodine (I_2) in 10 ml. purified water. When the iodine dissolves, transfer the solution to a 500-ml. glass-stoppered volumetric flask. Dilute to mark with purified water and mix thoroughly. Keep solution in a dark brown glass-stoppered bottle away from light, and re-standardize as necessary.

6.8.2 Standardization. Pipet accurately 20 ml. standard arsenious oxide solution into a 300-ml. Erlenmeyer flask. Acidify slightly with 1:10 sulfuric acid, neutralize with solid sodium bicarbonate, and add about 2 g. excess. Titrate with the standard iodine solution using 5 ml. starch solution as indicator. Saturate the solution with carbon dioxide near the end point by adding 1 ml. of 1:10 sulfuric acid. Continue the titration to the first appearance of a blue color which persists for 30 seconds.

$$\text{Normality I}_2 = \frac{\text{ml. As}_2\text{O}_3 \times \text{Normality As}_2\text{O}_3}{\text{ml. I}_2}$$

6.9 Diluted Standard Iodine. Immediately before use, pipet 1 ml. standard iodine solution into a 100-ml. volumetric flask and dilute to volume with absorbing reagent.

7. Procedure.

7.1 Instruments can be constructed from the components given here or may be purchased. If commercial instruments are used, follow the specific instructions given in the manufacturer's manual. Calibrate the instrument as directed in section 8. Introduce samples into the system under the same conditions of pressure and flow rate as are used in calibration. By proper adjustments of zero and span controls, direct reading of ozone concentration is possible.

8. Calibration.

8.1 KI Calibration Curve. Prepare a curve of absorbance of various iodine solutions against calculated ozone equivalents as follows:

8.1.1 Into a series of 25 ml. volumetric flasks, pipet 0.5, 1, 2, 3, and 4 ml. of diluted standard iodine solution (6.9). Dilute each to the mark with absorbing reagent. Mix thoroughly, and immediately read the absorbance of each at 352 nm. against unexposed absorbing reagent as the reference.

8.1.2 Calculate the concentration of the solutions as total $\mu\text{g. O}_3$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total } \mu\text{g. O}_3 &= (N) (96) (V_1) \\ N &= \text{Normality I}_2 \text{ (see 6.8.2), meq./ml.} \\ V_1 &= \text{Volume of diluted standard I}_2 \text{ added, ml. (0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4).} \end{aligned}$$

Plot absorbance versus total $\mu\text{g. O}_3$.

8.2 Instrument Calibration.

8.2.1 Generation of Test Atmospheres. Assemble the apparatus as shown in Figure D3. The ozone concentration produced by the generator can be varied by changing the position of the adjustable sleeve. For calibration of ambient air analyzers, the ozone source should be capable of producing ozone concentrations in the range 100 to 1,000 $\mu\text{g./m.}^3$ (0.05 to 0.5 p.p.m.) at a flow rate of at least 5 liters per minute. At all times the airflow through the generator must be greater than the total flow required by the sampling systems.

8.2.2 Sampling and Analyses of Test Atmospheres. Assemble the KI sampling train as shown in Figure D4. Use ground-glass connections upstream from the impinger. Butt-to-butt connections with Tygon tubing may be used. The manifold distributing the test atmospheres must be sampled simultaneously by the KI sampling train and the instrument to be calibrated. Check assembled systems for leaks. Record the instrument response in nanoamperes at each concentration (usually six). Establish these concentrations by analysis, using the neutral buffered potassium iodide method as follows:

8.2.2.1 Blank. With ozone lamp off, flush the system for several minutes to remove residual ozone. Pipet 10 ml. absorbing reagent into each absorber. Draw air from the ozone-generating system through the sampling train at 0.2 to 1 liter/minute for 10 minutes. Immediately transfer the exposed solution to a clean 1-cm. cell. Determine the absorbance at 352 nm. against unexposed absorbing reagent as the reference. If the system blank gives an absorbance, continue flushing the ozone generation system until no absorbance is obtained.

8.2.2.2 Test Atmospheres. With the ozone lamp operating, equilibrate the system for about 10 minutes. Pipet 10 ml. of absorbing reagent into each absorber and collect samples for 10 minutes in the concentration range desired for calibration. Immediately transfer the solutions from the two absorbers to clean 1-cm. cells. Determine the absorbance of each at 352 nm. against unexposed absorbing reagent as the reference. Add the absorbances of the two solutions to obtain total absorbance. Read total $\mu\text{g. O}_3$ from the calibration curve (see 8.1). Calculate total volume of air sampled corrected to reference conditions of 25° C. and 760 mm. Hg. as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} V_R &= V \times \frac{P}{760} \times \frac{298}{t + 273} \times 10^{-3} \\ V_R &= \text{Volume of air at reference conditions, m.}^3 \\ V &= \text{Volume of air at sampling conditions, liters.} \\ P &= \text{Barometric pressure at sampling conditions, mm. Hg.} \\ t &= \text{Temperature at sampling conditions, } ^\circ\text{C.} \\ 10^{-3} &= \text{Conversion of liters to m.}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Calculate ozone concentration in p.p.m. as follows:

$$\text{p.p.m. O}_3 = \frac{\mu\text{g. O}_3}{V_R} \times 5.10 \times 10^{-4}$$

8.2.3 *Instrument Calibration Curve.* Instrument response from the photomultiplier tube is ordinarily in current or voltage. Plot the current, or voltage if appropriate, (y-axis) for the test atmospheres against ozone concentration as determined by the neutral buffered potassium iodide method, in p.p.m. (x-axis).

9. Calculations.

9.1 If a recorder is used which has been properly zeroed and spanned, ozone concentrations can be read directly.

9.2 If the DC amplifier is read directly, the reading must be converted to ozone concentrations using the instrument calibration curve (8.2.3).

9.3 Conversion between p.p.m. and $\mu\text{g./m.}^3$ values for ozone can be made as follows:

$$\text{p.p.m. O}_3 = \frac{\mu\text{g. O}_3}{\text{m.}^3} \times 5.10 \times 10^{-4}$$

10. Bibliography.

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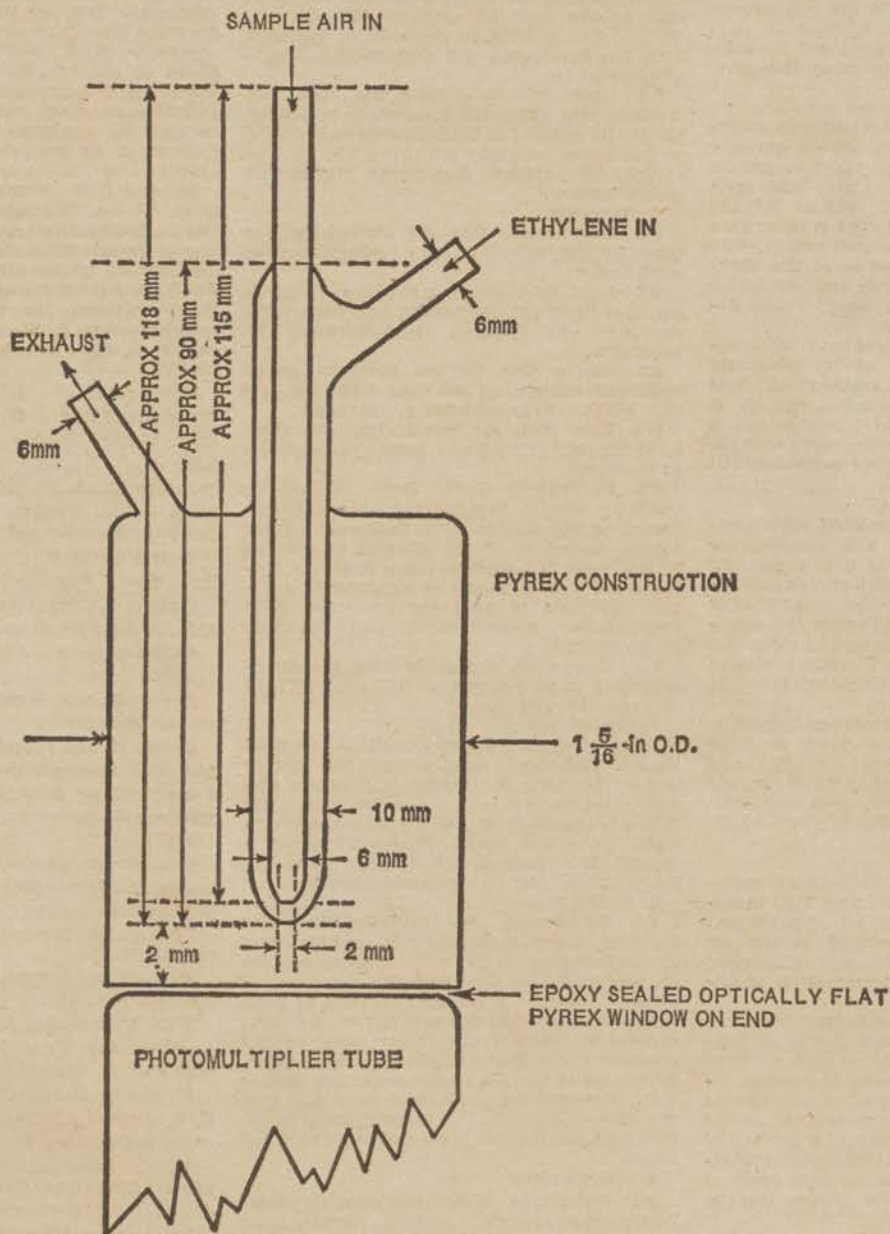


Figure D1. Detector cell.

APPENDIX E—REFERENCE METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF HYDROCARBONS CORRECTED FOR METHANE

1. Principle and Applicability.

1.1 Measured volumes of air are delivered semicontinuously (4 to 12 times per hour) to a hydrogen flame ionization detector to measure its total hydrocarbon (THC) content. An aliquot of the same air sample is introduced into a stripper column which removes water, carbon dioxide, hydrocarbons other than methane, and carbon monoxide. Methane and carbon monoxide are passed quantitatively to a gas chromatographic column where they are separated. The methane is eluted first, and is passed unchanged through a catalytic reduction tube into the flame ionization detector. The carbon monoxide is eluted into the catalytic reduction tube where it is reduced to methane before passing through the flame ionization detector. Between analyses the stripper column is backflushed to prepare it for subsequent analysis. Hydrocarbon concentrations corrected for methane are determined by subtracting the methane value from the total hydrocarbon value.

Two modes of operation are possible: (1) A complete chromatographic analysis showing the continuous output from the detector for each sample injection; (2) The system is programmed for automatic zero and span to display selected band widths of the chromatogram. The peak height is then used as the measure of the concentration. The former operation is referred to as the chromatographic or spectro mode and the latter as the barographic or "normal" mode depending on the make of analyzer.

1.2 The method is applicable to the semicontinuous measurement of hydrocarbons corrected for methane in ambient air. The carbon monoxide measurement, which is simultaneously obtained in this method, is not required in making measurements of hydrocarbons corrected for methane and will not be dealt with here.

2. Range and Sensitivity.

2.1 Instruments are available with various range combinations. For atmospheric analysis the THC range is 0-13.1 mg./m.³ (0-20 p.p.m.) carbon (as CH₄) and the methane range is 0-6.55 mg./m.³ (0-10 p.p.m.). For special applications, lower ranges are available and in these applications the range for THC is 0-1.31 mg./m.³ (0-2 p.p.m.) carbon (as CH₄) and for methane the range is 0-1.31 mg./m.³ (0-2 p.p.m.).

2.2 For the higher, atmospheric analysis ranges the sensitivity for THC is 0.065 mg./m.³ (0.1 p.p.m.) carbon (as CH₄) and for methane the sensitivity is 0.033 mg./m.³ (0.05 p.p.m.). For the lower, special analysis ranges the sensitivity is 0.016 mg./m.³ (0.025 p.p.m.) for each gas.

3. Interferences.

3.1 No interference in the methane measurement has been observed. The THC measurement typically includes all or a portion of what is generally classified as the air peak interference. This effect is minimized by proper plumbing arrangements or is negated electronically.

4. Precision, Accuracy, and Stability.

4.1 Precision determined with calibration gases is +0.5 percent of full scale in the higher, atmospheric analysis ranges.

4.2 Accuracy is dependent on instrument linearity and absolute concentration of the calibration gases. An accuracy of 1 percent of full scale in the higher, atmospheric analysis ranges and 2 percent of full scale in the lower, special analysis ranges can be obtained.

4.3 Variations in ambient room temperature can cause changes in performance characteristics.

This is due to shifts in oven temperature, flow rates, and pressure with ambient temperature change. The instrument should meet performance specifications with room temperature changes of $\pm 3^\circ\text{C}$. Baseline drift is automatically corrected in the barographic mode.

5. Apparatus.

5.1 *Commercially Available THC, CH₄, and CO Analyzer.* Instruments should be installed on location and demonstrated, preferably by the manufacturer, or his representative, to meet or exceed manufacturer's specifications and those described in this method.

5.2 *Sample Introduction System.* Pump, flow control valves, automatic switching valves, and flowmeter.

5.3 *Filter (In-line).* A binder-free, glass-fiber filter with a porosity of 3 to 5 microns should be immediately downstream from the sample pump.

5.4 *Stripper or Precolumn.* Located outside of the oven at ambient temperature. The column should be repacked or replaced after the equivalent of 2 months of continuous operation.

5.5 *Oven.* For containing the analytical column and catalytic converter. The oven should be capable of maintaining an elevated temperature constant within $\pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$. The specific temperature varies with instrument manufacturer.

6. Reagents.

6.1 *Combustion Gas.* Air containing less than 1.3 mg./m.³ (2 p.p.m.) hydrocarbon as methane.

6.2 *Fuel.* Hydrogen or a mixture of hydrogen and inert gas containing less than 0.065 mg./m.³ (0.1 p.p.m.) hydrocarbons as methane.

6.3 *Carrier Gas.* Helium, nitrogen, air or hydrogen containing less than 0.065 mg./m.³ (0.1 p.p.m.) hydrocarbons as methane.

6.4 *Zero Gas.* Air containing less than 0.065 mg./m.³ (0.1 p.p.m.) total hydrocarbons as methane.

6.5 *Calibration Gases.* Gases needed for linearity checks (peak heights) are determined by the ranges used. Calibration gases corresponding to 10, 20, 40, and 80 percent of full scale are needed. Gases must be provided with certification or guaranteed analysis. Methane is used for both the total hydrocarbon measurement and methane measurement.

6.6 *Span Gas.* The calibration gas corresponding to 80 percent of full scale is used to span the instrument.

7. Procedure.

7.1 Calibrate the instrument as described in 8.1. Introduce sample into the system under the same conditions of pressure and flow rates as are used in calibration. (The pump is bypassed only when pressurized cylinder gases are used.) Figure E1 shows a typical flow diagram; for specific operating instructions refer to manufacturer's manual.

8. Calibration.

8.1 *Calibration Curve.* Determine the linearity of the system for THC and methane in the barographic mode by introducing zero gas and adjusting the respective zeroing controls to indicate a recorder reading of zero. Introduce the span gas and adjust the span control to indicate the proper value on the recorder scale. Recheck zero and span until adjustments are no longer necessary. Introduce intermediate calibration gases and plot the values obtained. If a smooth curve is not obtained, calibration gases may need replacement.

9. Calculation.

9.1 Determine concentrations of total hydrocarbons (as CH₄) and CH₄, directly from the calibration curves. No calculations are necessary.

9.2 Determine concentration of hydrocarbons corrected for methane by subtracting the methane concentration from the total hydrocarbon concentration.

9.3 Conversion between p.p.m. and mg./m.³ values for total hydrocarbons (as CH₄) methane and hydrocarbons corrected for methane are made as follows:

p.p.m. carbon (as CH₄) = [mg. carbon (as CH₄)/m.³] $\times 1.53$

10. Bibliography.

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Instruction Manual for Air Quality Chromatograph Model 6800, Beckman Instrument Co., Fullerton, Calif.

Instruction Manual, Bendix Corp., Roncerverte, W. Va.

Instruction Manual, Byron Instrument Co., Raleigh, N.C.

MSA Instruction Manual for GC Process Analyzer for Total Hydrocarbon, Methane and Carbon Monoxide, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Monsanto Enviro-Chem System for Total Hydrocarbons, Methane and Carbon Monoxide Instruction Manual, Dayton, Ohio.

Union Carbide Instruction Manual for Model 3020 Gas Chromatograph for CO-CH₄-T/1, White Plains, N.Y.

Instruction Manual for 350 F Analyzer, Tracor Inc., Austin, Tex.

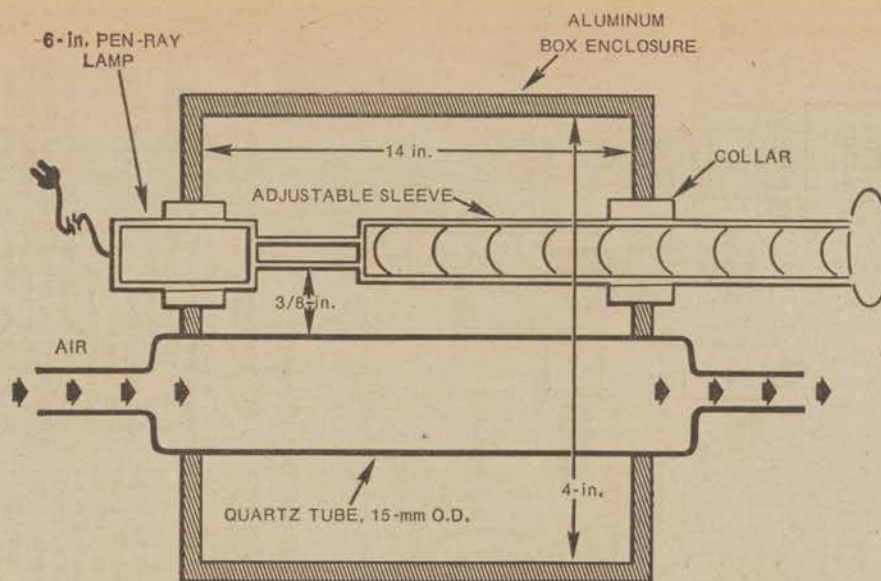


Figure D2. Ozone source.

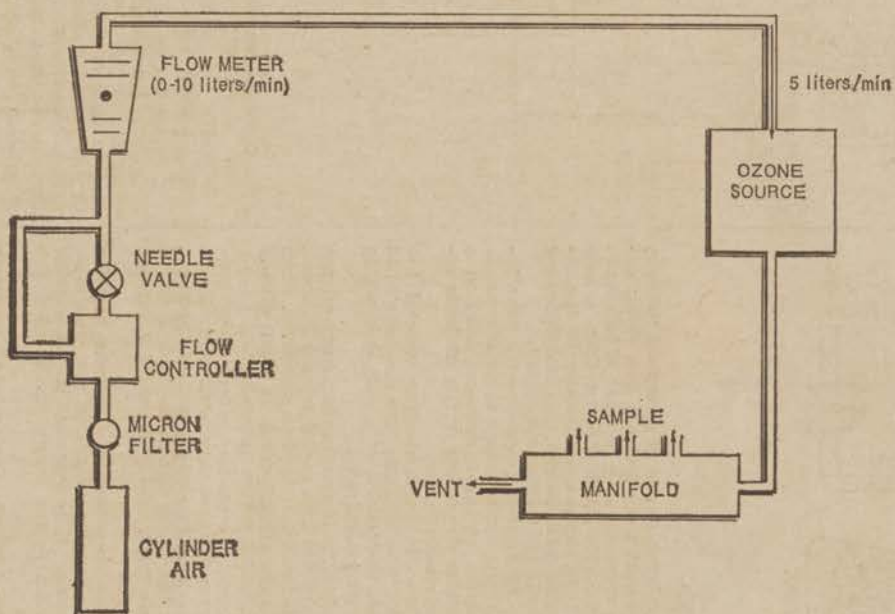


Figure D3. Ozone calibration air supply, source, and manifold system.

Interference—An undesired positive or negative output caused by a substance other than the one being measured.

Interference Equivalent—The portion of indicated input concentration due to the presence of an interferent.

Operating Temperature Range—The range of ambient temperatures over which the instrument will meet all performance specifications.

Linearity—The maximum deviation between an actual instrument reading and the reading predicted by a straight line drawn between upper and lower calibration points.

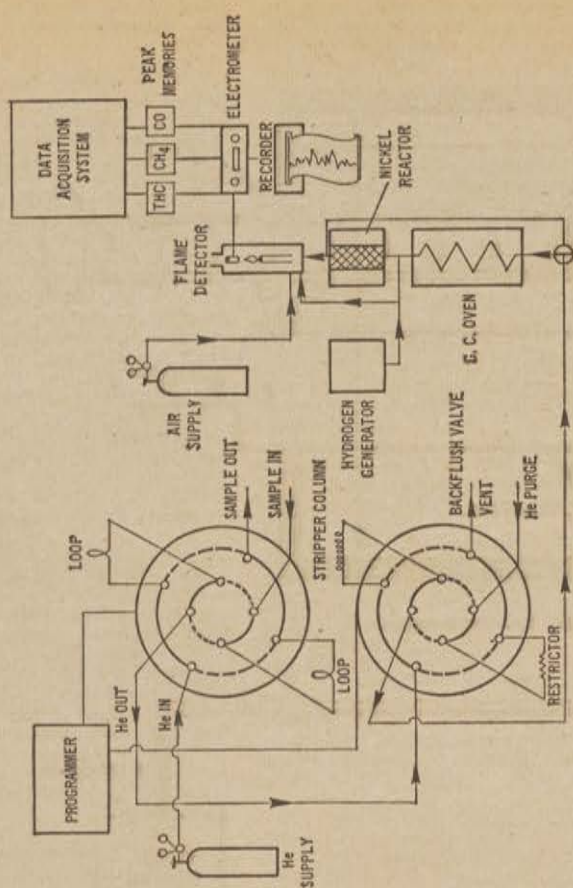


Figure E1. Typical flow diagram.

APPENDIX F—REFERENCE METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF NITROGEN DIOXIDE IN THE ATMOSPHERE (24-HOUR SAMPLING METHOD)

1. *Principle and Applicability.*
 - 1.1 Nitrogen dioxide is collected by bubbling air through a sodium hydroxide solution to form a stable solution of sodium nitrite. The nitrite ion produced during sampling is determined colorimetrically by reacting the exposed absorbing reagent with phosphoric acid, sulfanilamide, and N-1-naphthylethylenediamine dihydrochloride.
 - 1.2 The method is applicable to collection of 24-hour samples in the field and subsequent analysis in the laboratory.
2. *Range and Sensitivity.*

- 2.1 The range of the analysis is 0.04 to 1.5 $\mu\text{g. NO}_2/\text{ml.}$ With 50 ml. absorbing reagent and a sampling rate of 200 ml./min. for 24 hours, the range of the method is 20-740 $\mu\text{g./m.}^3$ (0.01-0.4 p.p.m.) nitrogen dioxide.
- 2.2 A concentration of 0.04 $\mu\text{g. NO}_2/\text{ml.}$ will produce an absorbance of 0.02 using 1-cm. cells.
3. *Interferences.*
 - 3.1 The interference of sulfur dioxide is eliminated by converting it to sulfuric acid with hydrogen peroxide before analysis. (1)
 4. *Precision, Accuracy, and Stability.*
 - 4.1 The relative standard deviations are 14.4 percent and 21.5 percent at nitrogen dioxide concentrations of 140 $\mu\text{g./m.}^3$ (0.072 p.p.m.) and 200 $\mu\text{g./m.}^3$ (0.108 p.p.m.), respectively, based on an automated analysis of

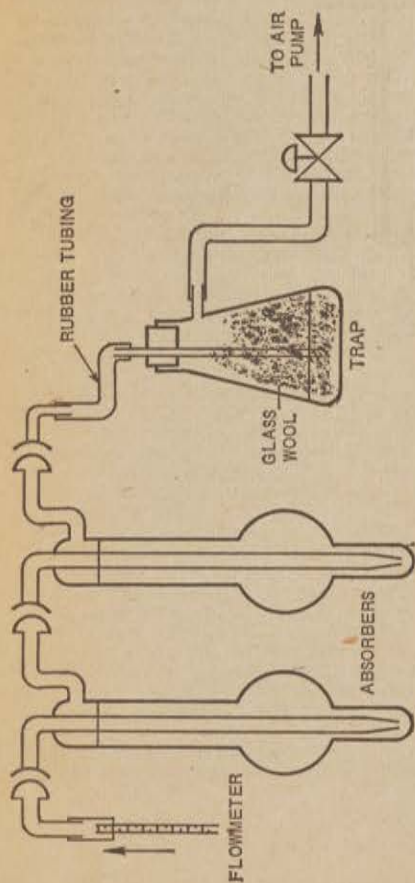


Figure D4. KI sampling train.

APPENDIX

A. Suggested Performance Specifications for Atmospheric Analyzers for Hydrocarbons Corrected for Methane:

Range (minimum) -----	0-5 p.p.m. THC.
Output (minimum) -----	0-5 p.p.m. CH ₄ .
Minimum detectable sensitivity -----	0-10 mv. full scale.
Zero drift (maximum) -----	0.1 p.p.m. THC.
Span drift (minimum) -----	0.1 p.p.m. CH ₄ .
Precision (minimum) -----	Not to exceed
Operational period (minimum) -----	1 percent/24 hours.
Operating temperature range (minimum) -----	Not to exceed
Operating humidity range (minimum) -----	1 percent/24 hours.
Linearity (maximum) -----	± 0.5 percent.
	3 days.
	5-40° C.
	10-100 percent.
	1 percent of full scale.

B. Suggested Definitions of Performance Specifications:

- Range**—The minimum and maximum measurement limits.
- Output**—Electrical signal which is proportional to the measurement; intended for connection to readout or data processing devices. Usually expressed as millivolts or milliamperes full scale at a given impedance.
- Full Scale**—The maximum measuring limit for a given range.
- Minimum Detectable Sensitivity**—The smallest amount of input concentration that can be detected as the concentration approaches zero.

Accuracy—The degree of agreement between a measured value and the true value; usually expressed as \pm percent of full scale.

Lag Time—The time interval from a step change in input concentration at the instrument inlet to the first corresponding change in the instrument output.

Time to 90 Percent Response—The time interval from a step change in the input concentration at the instrument inlet to a reading of 90 percent of the ultimate recorded concentration.

Rise Time (90 percent)—The interval between initial response time and time to 90 percent response after a step decrease in the inlet concentration.

Zero Drift—The change in instrument output over a stated time period, usually 24 hours, of unadjusted continuous operation, when the input concentration is zero; usually expressed as percent full scale.

Span Drift—The change in instrument output over a stated time period, usually 24 hours, of unadjusted continuous operation, when the input concentration is a stated upscale value; usually expressed as percent full scale.

Precision—The degree of agreement between repeated measurements of the same concentration. It is expressed as the average deviation of the single results from the mean.

Operational Period—The period of time over which the instrument can be expected to operate unattended within specifications.

Noise—Spontaneous deviations from a mean output not caused by input concentration changes.

samples collected from a standard test atmosphere. Precision would probably be different when the analysis is performed manually.

4.2 No accuracy data are available.

4.3 Samples are stable for at least 6 weeks.

5. Apparatus.

5.1 Sampling. See Figure F1.

5.1.1 Absorber. Polypropylene tubes 164 x 32 mm., equipped with polypropylene two-port closures.* Rubber stoppers cause high and varying blank values and should not be used. A gas dispersion tube with a fritted end of porosity B (70-100 μ m. maximum pore diameter) is used.

5.1.1.1 Measurement of Maximum Pore Diameter of Frit. Carefully clean the frit with dichromate-concentrated sulfuric acid cleaning solution and rinse well with distilled water. Insert through one hole of a two-hole rubber stopper and install in a test tube containing sufficient distilled water to cover the fritted portion. Attach a vacuum source to the other hole of the rubber stopper and measure the vacuum required to draw the first perceptible stream of air bubbles through the frit. Apply the following equation:

$$\text{maximum pore diameter, } \mu\text{m.} = \frac{30s}{P}$$

s = Surface tension of water in dynes/cm. at the test temperature (73 at 18° C., 72 at 25° C., and 71 at 31° C.).

P = Measured vacuum, mm. Hg.

5.1.2 Probe. Teflon, polypropylene, or glass tube with a polypropylene or glass funnel at the end and a membrane filter to protect the frit. Replace filter after collecting five samples, or more often as indicated by visual observation of the loading.

5.1.3 Flow Control Device. Calibrated 27-gauge hypodermic needle, three-eighths of an inch long to maintain a flow of approximately 0.2 liter/minute. The needle should be protected by a membrane filter. Change filter after collecting 10 samples.

5.1.4 Air Pump. Capable of maintaining a flow of 0.2 liter/minute through the absorber, and a vacuum of 0.7 atmosphere.

5.1.5 Calibration Equipment. Glass flowmeter for measuring airflows up to approximately 275 ml./min. within ± 2 percent, stopwatch, and precision wet test meter (1 liter/revolution).

5.2 Analysis.

5.2.1 Volumetric Flasks. 50, 100, 200, 250, 500, 1,000 ml.

5.2.2 Graduated Cylinder. 1,000 ml.

5.2.3 Pipets. 1, 2, 5, 10, 15 ml. volumetric; 2 ml., graduated in 1/10 ml. intervals.

5.2.4 Test Tube.

5.2.5 Spectrophotometer or Colorimeter. Capable of measuring absorbance at 540 nm. Bandwidth is not critical.

6. Reagents.

6.1 Sampling.

6.1.1 Absorbing Reagent. Dissolve 4.0 g. sodium hydroxide in distilled water and dilute to 1,000 ml.

6.2 Analysis.

6.2.1 Sulfanilamide. Dissolve 20 g. sulfanilamide in 700 ml. distilled water. Add, with mixing, 50 ml. concentrated phosphoric acid (85 percent) and dilute to 1,000 ml. This solution is stable for a month if refrigerated.

6.2.2 NEDA Solution. Dissolve 0.5 g. N-1-naphthylethylenediamine dihydrochloride in distilled water. This solution is stable for a month if refrigerated and protected from light.

6.2.3 Hydrogen Peroxide. Dilute 0.2 ml. 30 percent hydrogen peroxide to 250 ml. with distilled water. This solution may be used for a month if protected from light.

6.2.4 Standard Nitrite Solution. Dissolve sufficient desiccated sodium nitrite (NaNO_2 ,

assay of 97 percent or greater) and dilute with distilled water to 1,000 ml. so that a solution containing 1,000 μ g. NO_2 /ml. is obtained. The amount of NaNO_2 to use is calculated as follows:

$$G = \frac{1,500}{A} \times 100$$

G = Amount of NaNO_2 , g.

1,500 = Gravimetric factor in converting NO_2 into NaNO_2 .

A = Assay, percent.

7. Procedure.

7.1 Sampling. Assemble the sampling train as shown in Figure F1. Add 50 ml. absorbing reagent to the absorber. Disconnect funnel, insert calibrated flowmeter, and measure flow before sampling. If flow rate before sampling is less than 85 percent of needle calibration, check for leak or change filters as necessary. Remove flowmeter and replace funnel. Sample for 24 hours from midnight to midnight and measure flow at end of sampling period.

7.2 Analysis. Replace any water lost by evaporation during sampling. Pipet 10 ml. of the collected sample into a test tube. Add 1.0 ml. hydrogen peroxide solution, 10.0 ml. sulfanilamide solution, and 1.4 ml. NEDA solution with thorough mixing after the addition of each reagent. Prepare a blank in the same manner using 10 ml. absorbing reagent. After a 10-minute color-development interval, measure the absorbance at 540 nm. against the blank. Read μ g. NO_2 /ml. from standard curve (Section 8.2).

8. Calibration and Efficiencies.

8.1 Sampling.

8.1.1 Calibration of Flowmeter. Using a wet test meter and a stopwatch, determine the rates of air flow (ml./min.) through the flowmeter at several ball positions. Plot ball positions versus flow rates.

8.1.2 Calibration of Hypodermic Needle. Connect the calibrated flowmeter, the needle to be calibrated, and the source of vacuum in such a way that the direction of airflow through the needle is the same as in the sampling train. Read the position of the ball and determine flow rate in ml./min. from the calibration chart prepared in 8.1.1. Reject all needles not having flow rates of 190 to 210 ml./min. before sampling.

8.2 Calibration Curve. Dilute 5.0 ml. of the 1,000 μ g. NO_2 /ml. solution to 200 ml. with absorbing reagent. This solution contains 25 μ g. NO_2 /ml. Pipet 1, 2, 5, and 15 ml. of the 25 μ g. NO_2 /ml. solution into 50-, 50-, 100-, and 250-ml. volumetric flasks and dilute to the mark with absorbing reagent. The solutions contain 0.50, 1.00, 1.25, and 1.50 μ g. NO_2 /ml., respectively. Run standards as instructed in 7.2. Plot absorbance vs. μ g. NO_2 /ml.

8.3 Efficiencies. An overall average efficiency of 35 per cent was obtained from test atmospheres having nitrogen dioxide concentrations of 140 μ g./m.³ and 200 μ g./m.³ by automated analysis.(2)

9. Calculation.

9.1 Sampling.

9.1.1 Calculate volume of air sampled.

$$V = \frac{F_1 + F_2}{2} \times T \times 10^{-4}$$

V = Volume of air sampled, m.³

F₁ = Measured flow rate before sampling, ml./min.

F₂ = Measured flow rate after sampling, ml./min.

T = Time of sampling, min.

10⁻⁴ = Conversion of ml. to m.³

9.2 Calculate the concentration of nitrogen dioxide as μ g. NO_2 /m.³

$$\mu\text{g. NO}_2/\text{m.}^3 = \frac{(\mu\text{g. NO}_2/\text{ml.}) \times 50}{V \times 0.35} \quad \frac{(\mu\text{g. NO}_2/\text{ml.}) \times 143}{V}$$

50 = Volume of absorbing reagent used in sampling, ml.

V = Volume of air sampled, m.³

0.35 = Efficiency.

9.2.1 If desired, concentration of nitrogen dioxide may be calculated as p.p.m. NO_2 .

$$\text{p.p.m.} = (\mu\text{g. NO}_2/\text{m.}^3) \times 5.32 \times 10^{-4}$$

10. References.

- (1) Jacobs, M. B., and Hochheiser, S., "Continuous Sampling and Ultramicrodetermination of Nitrogen Dioxide in Air", *Anal. Chem.*, 30 426 (1958).
- (2) Purdue, L. J., Dudley, J. E., Clements, J. B., and Thompson, R. J., "Studies in Air Sampling for Nitrogen Dioxide," I. A reinvestigation of the Jacobs-Hochheiser Reagent. In Preparation.

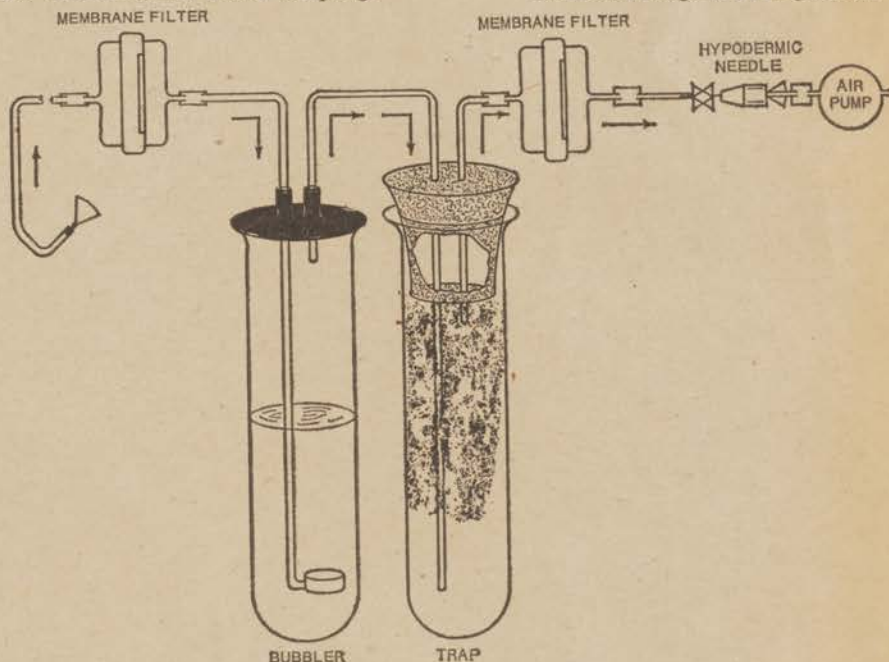


Figure F1. Sampling train.

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* Available from Bel-Art Products, Pequannock, N.J.